The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5372. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Reading of the President's Message in the Senate Concluded.

It is Laid on the Table and Ordered Printed.

Indignant Protest Against Its Repudiation Proposition.

Speech of Mr. Blaine on National Affairs.

The New-York Election Frauds to be Investigated by Congress—The Indian Bureau Bill—Revision of Committees.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Messrs. JOHN JAY, LEGRAND B. CANNON and HORACE GREELEY are here as a sub-committee of the Committee of the Union League Club of New-York on the Election Frauds, with a memorial setting forth the facts, and petitioning Congress to take cognizance of the matter by appointing a committee to make an investigation. The memorial will receive immediate attention. Judge POLAND, of the Committee on the Revisal of the Laws, will, on Monday next, offer a resolution empowering that Committee to make the investigation, with power to send for persons and papers, and to hold sessions in the City of New-York, either by a full or sub-committee of its members, and to defray its expenses from the contingent fund of the House. Messrs. JAY and CANNON are the guests of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The bill for the restoration of the Indian Bureau to the War Department came up in the Senate to-day on a question of reference. Senator THAYER moved its reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs, while Mr. WILSON wanted it sent to the Military Committee. A long and desultory debate followed, which indicated that the vote on the final passage of the bill will be very close. Several Senators expressed their belief that if referred to the Indian Committee it would never be reported, as they had smothered a similar bill at last session. Finally, Messrs. TRUMBULL and FESSENDEN said they were unwilling to assume in advance that the Indian Committee would not treat the subject impartially, and as it was the appropriate Committee they should vote to refer it to that Committee. This motion finally prevailed without a division. The lobby will now go to work.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Senate to-day finally consented to hear the remainder of the Message read, then Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN expressed the almost unanimous opinion of the Senate in high-toned, good-tempered, but just and severe denunciation of the document. No reference whatever was made of it, and it lies on the table.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The revision of the Senate Standing Committees to-day redistributes the members so as to include the new Senators who have heretofore been without places. WARNER, of Alabama, goes on the Finance in place of VAN WINKLE; HARRIS, of Louisiana, on Printing, in place of ROSS; RICE, of Arkansas, on Judiciary, in place of JOHNSON; and MCDONALD, of Arkansas, and WELCH, of Florida, on Post Offices and Post Roads, in place of HARLAN and MORRILL, of Maine. Many other less important changes were made. In the House Hon. G. W. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, was transferred from the Committee on Elections to that of Appropriations; Mr. NORRIS, of Alabama, was put on to fill the vacancy on the Reconstruction Committee; Messrs. PETTIS, of Pennsylvania, and STOVER, of Missouri, to fill the vacancies in Elections; Mr. KELLOGG, of Alabama, on Commerce; Mr. BOWEN, of South Carolina, on Freedmen's Affairs; Messrs. DEWEESE, of North Carolina, and SYPHER, of Louisiana, on Militia, &c.

THE ARMY REUNION.

Secretary SCHOFIELD, Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, Gen. A. H. TERRY and Col. CAMPBELL, with several Senators and Representatives, will leave here Saturday night for Chicago, to attend the reunion of the armies, which takes place there on the 15th and 16th insts. Gen. GRANT, Gen. DENT, and perhaps other members of the Staff will leave about the same time for the same purpose.

THE SENATE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The Senate Select Committee on Railroads, Senator SHERMAN, Chairman, to whom was referred various bills at the last session, chartering railroads from Washington to New-York, to Cleveland and to Cincinnati, held a meeting this morning, and made considerable progress toward a report. It is believed the Committee will report favorably upon the power of Congress to charter such national roads.

BILLS DISPOSED OF IN THE HOUSE.

The morning hour in the House was occupied to-day with reports and bills from the Military Committee. The bills for the sale of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry and the rolling mill at Chattanooga were passed. The bill to establish a system of military education in the colleges of the country was laid on the table. The bill to pay Iowa $229,000 for expenditures on account of troops as recommended by the Government Commissioner, was pending when the morning hour expired. The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and various bills were referred. A long discussion sprang up on the General Railroad Bridge bill, in which the Ohio members took particular interest, and it was finally referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. An attempt was made to pass without reference to the Senate, bill to pay JOHN H. SEGAR, of Fortress Monroe, for the use of his plantation and damage thereto by our troops during the war, but it finally went to the Committee on Claims.

CHIEF JUSTICE MOSES.

The bill relative to Chief Justice MOSES, of the South Carolina Supreme Court, has passed both Houses, and now only awaits the President's signature.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The House to-day agreed to the recess proposition from Dec. 21 to Jan. 5. Mr. SCHENCK tried to reduce it by three days, and said the Tariff and Tax bills were both ready for consideration, but the House refused to concur. The Senate will probably agree to the proposition.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES.

The argument in the legal-tender cases was closed in the Supreme Court to-day by Attorney-General EVARTS, in behalf of the Government. His argument is spoken of in terms of high praise for its ability. It seems to be the impression here among good judges that the Court will affirm the power of Congress to declare what may be a legal-tender, but that this power cannot impair the obligation of a contract.

SENATOR EDMUND'S RESOLUTION.

Senator EDMUNDS gave notice to-day that on Tuesday next he would call up his resolution declaring the principal and interest of every obligation of the United States payable in coin.

THE SONS OF NEW-ENGLAND.

The Sons of New-England, resident here, held a meeting to-night, preparatory to making arrangements for an annual dinner, after the manner of the New-England Society of New-York, about the 21st inst. It will be a popular affair.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKES.

Rear-Admiral TURNER, commanding the United States naval forces in the Pacific has forwarded to the Navy Department a letter from Gen. HOVEY, United States Minister to Peru, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Peruvian Government, thanking the Republics of Chili and Bolivia and the representatives of the United States and France for their generous conduct toward the people in the south of Peru who suffered from the consequences of earthquake in August last.

Rear-Admiral TURNER also sent to the Department a complimentary letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the Peruvian navy, regarding the services rendered by the Passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States steamer *Wateree*, at Arica, at the time of the earthquake in August last.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of December, 1868:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$221,588,400 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,677,300 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,602,570,400 00
Total	$2,107,836,100 00
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Certificates at three per cent	58,140,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$72,140,000 00
Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment.	
Three-year seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867, and June and July 15, 1868	$2,478,450 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, Oct. 15, Dec. 15, 1867, May 15, Aug. 1, Sept. 1 and 15, and Oct. 1 and 15, 1868	4,224,920 00
Bonds, Texas Indemnity	256,000 00
Treasury notes, (acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto)	149,361 64
Bonds of April 15, 1864, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	435,500 00
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	445,492 00
Temporary loan	243,160 00
Certificates of indebtedness	13,000 00
Total	$8,245,883 64
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
United States notes	$356,021,073 00
Fractional currency	33,875,268 17
Gold certificates of deposit	23,255,840 00
Total	$413,152,181 17
Grand total	2,601,374,164 81
Six per cent. lawful money bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	44 337,000 00
Total debt	$2,645,711,164 81
Amount in Treasury.	
Coin	$88,425,374 54
Currency	18,253,946 13
Total	$106,679,320 67
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,539,031,844 14

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and the Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of December, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of November, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted in round numbers to the following:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign	$2,852,000
Interest on the public debt	24,205,000
War	6,570,000
Navy	1,293,000
Interior, (Pensions and Indians)	707,000

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

A comparative statement of the condition of the public debt on the Dec. 1, 1867, with Dec. 1, 1868, shows the following:

On Dec. 1, 1867, the amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,501,205,751; on Nov. 1, 1867, it was $2,491,504,450—an increase of $9,701,301, in which is included the sum of $559,000 in bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies. On the 1st of December, 1868, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,539,031,844; on the 1st of November, 1868, it was $2,527,129,552—an increase of $11,902,292, including $2,143,000 in railroad bonds.

Deducting the amounts of Pacific Railroad bonds in the above comparison, it will be seen that the increase in the public debt this month, as compared with the same month of last year, is nearly similar in amount, the difference being an increase of only $616,989. The increase in both cases was caused by the payment of the semi-annual interest on the five-twenty bonds.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Committee of Ways and Means had a conference this morning on the tariff question. It is not probable there will be any early action on the subject.

THE ANTIETAM SOCIETY.

The Board of Trustees of the Antietam Society held their annual meeting last night at the Ebbitt House. JOHN JAY, of New-York, was reëlected President, THOMAS A. BOULLE, of Maryland, Secretary and Treasurer, and Dr. BRIGGS, Superintendent.

The Executive Committee was appointed as follows: JOHN H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore; HENRY EDWARDS, of Boston; G. L. CRANMER, of West Virginia. A Special Committee, consisting of Mr. LATROBE, Gen. NEGLEY and Col. GRIMSHAW, was appointed to take and report to the Board the evidence in the matter of the claim touching the lodge.

After the transaction of regular business, a prolonged and animated debate was had upon the subject of the allotment of ground for the burial of the Confederate dead, in accordance with the requirements of the charter, and the subject was postponed to the next meeting, to allow of conference and arrangements by the trustees from Maryland with the authorities of that State, with a view to the settlement of the question in a manner mutually satisfactory to all parties. The Board at a late hour adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Commander H. DE HAVEN MANLEY has been ordered to the hydrographic office in this city.

Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN having recovered from his late indisposition, was in his seat in the House to-day.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, resolutions were adopted continuing the Special Committee to inquire what, if any, corrupt means were used, or attempted to be used, to influence Senators on the impeachment trial, and the Committee to revise and fix the pay of the officers of the Senate, and to reappoint the Select Committee, to whom was referred certain railroad bills; also, to create a new Standing Committee, on the revision of the laws of the United States.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANTHONY then moved to proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees, which was agreed to, and thereupon he nominated the following members of committees, who were elected without dissent:

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Chairman, Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, and Bayard.

Finances—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman, Morgan, Warner, Williams, Corbett, Henderson and Morrill, of Vermont.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Chairman, Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Cole, Conkling and Buckalew.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Chairman, Morrill of Vermont, Vickers, Spencer, Kellogg and Corbett.

Manufactures—Messrs. Sprague, Chairman, Yates, Abbott, Dixon and Robertson.

Agriculture—Messrs. Cameron, Chairman, Cattell, Tipton, Welch and McCreery.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Messrs. Wilson, Chairman, Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Abbott, Thayer and Doolittle.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Grimes, Chairman, Anthony, Cragin, Frelinghuysen, Drake and Hendricks.

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Chairman, Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Conkling, Rice and Hendricks.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsey, Chairman, Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, McDonald, Welch, and Dixon.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Chairman, Stewart, Osborn, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks, and Warner.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams, Chairman, Sumner, Kellogg, Ferry, and Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Henderson, Chairman, Morrill of Maine, Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckalew, and Doolittle.

Pensions—Messrs. Van Winkle, Chairman, Edmunds, Fowler, Tipton, Davis, Spencer, and Sawyer.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Nye, Chairman, Chandler, Pool, Patterson of Tennessee, and Saulsbury.

Claims—Messrs. Howe, Chairman, Willey, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Robertson, Cole, and Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Harlan, Chairman, Sumner, Rice, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Harris, Patterson of Tennessee, and Vickers.

Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Willey, Chairman, Osborn, Thayer, Ferry, and Norton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Fessenden, Chairman, Trumbull, Ferry, Davis, and Whyte.

Territories—Messrs. Yates, Chairman, Nye, Cragin, Fowler, McDonald, Ferry, McCreery, Davis and Norton.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Howard, Chairman, Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Ramsey, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan and Drake.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Cragin, Chairman, Morrill of Vermont, and Buckalew.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fowler, Chairman, Sumner and Norton.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Conness, Chairman, Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Ross, Saulsbury, Whyte.

Revision of the Laws of the United States—Messrs. Conkling, Chairman, Sumner, Yates, Bayard, Pool.

Special Committee on Railways—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman, Sumner, Buckalew, Chandler, Stewart, Ramsey, Vickers.

Committee to inquire whether any improper means had been used, or attempted to be used, for influencing the vote of Senators upon the Impeachment—Messrs. Buckalew, Morrill of Maine, Chandler, Stewart and Thayer.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Anthony, Whyte and Harris.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Ross, Patterson of New-Hampshire and Dixon.

Joint Committee on the Library on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Morgan, Howe and Fessenden.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Edmunds, Williams, Patterson of New-Hampshire, and Buckalew.

Joint Committee to Revise and Fix the Pay of the Officers of the Two Houses on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman and Buckalew.

To Examine Claims and Accounts for Repairs and Furnishing the Executive Mansion on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Harlan, Chairman, and Norton.

On Ordnance on the part of the Senate—Messrs. Howard, Chairman, Cameron and Drake.

On Revising the Rules of the Senate—Messrs. Anthony, Chairman, Pomeroy and Edmunds.

Mr. RICE moved to add two members to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, as representatives of the South; but at the suggestion of Mr. EDMUNDS he withdrew the motion temporarily.

OLD BUSINESS DISPOSED OF.

The President then directed the Secretary to read the calendar of bills and resolutions on the table, most of which were referred to the appropriate Committees.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER his bill to resume specie payment on the 4th of July next was laid over until next week, when he said he would move to refer it to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER also explained the purpose of the bill introduced by him to carry out the Reconstruction acts in Georgia, viz.: to resume to a certain extent the power of Congress over that State in consequence of the Legislature having been illegally constituted, and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DRAKE explained the purpose of his resolution in relation to the grades of General and Lieutenant-General in the Army, and Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the Navy, to be to keep those grades in reserve as rewards for extraordinary public services, and not to leave them open to be reached by regular promotion and accommodation. It was referred, first, to the Committee on Military Affairs, to go afterward, if favorably reported on by them, to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House bill to regulate the duties on copper, &c., was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

When the House bill to restore the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department was reached, Mr. THAYER moved to refer it to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and Mr. WILSON moved to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, and remarked that the proposed transfer was favored by several distinguished Generals.

Mr. FERRY opposed sending it to the Committee on Indian Affairs, because to send it there would, he thought, be fatal to the bill, of which he was in favor.

Mr. TIPTON favored the motion to send it to the Committee on Indian Affairs, because he thought if any change was to be made in the Indian policy of the Government, that Committee, which had so long had charge of the whole subject, was the one most fit to deal with it.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, thought that it should go, as a matter of course, to the Committee on Indian Affairs, because the subject properly belonged there. The suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. WILSON,) that the transfer was favored by some of the Generals, did not strike him as a very good reason for making such transfer. The recommendation of a General, or the fact that by some means the bill had been reported by the Military Committee of the House, was not to control the action of the Senate; and he would say further, that it was a question upon which even the Generals were divided in opinion.

Mr. THAYER said that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. FERRY) had given a stronger reason for not sending the bill to the appropriate Committee—namely, that it might be reported upon unfavorably. If that were to be recognized as a reason for not making the usual reference of a bill, it would be as well to abolish all committees at once. If there was a disposition to rush this bill through, he protested against it. He was not prepared to say now how he would vote upon the bill, nor had he any personal reason for wishing to send to one committee rather than the other, having the honor to be a member of each; but he did not want to see the usage of the Senate departed from in this respect. As to the recommendation of the General spoken of, he would say that he had documents in his desk showing that the Lieutenant-General had opposed the transfer.

Mr. SHERMAN said he wished to have it referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, for the reason that a similar bill had been referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs two years ago, and had never been reported at all. The subject was an important one, upon which the Senate had a right to expect an early report, and if he could have assurance that the Committee on Indian Affairs would give it proper and early attention, he would vote for the reference of the bill to that Committee; otherwise he would not.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that to refuse to send to the Committee on Indian Affairs this bill, which properly belonged there, would be to make a reflection upon that Committee, which he was not prepared to make. As to the other similar bill of which the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) had spoken, there might be good reasons why the Committee had not yet reported upon it.

Mr. WILSON said that, during the Indian war in Oregon, this matter had been fully investigated by the Indian Commission, which then came to the conclusion that the Indian Bureau ought to be transferred to the War Department, and that millions of dollars had been lost to the country by the transfer from the War Department to the Department of the Interior.

Mr. CONKLING was perplexed to know how to vote. He thought that this was not the proper time to go into the merits of the subject yet. The Senate should remember that it was a very important one, demanding immediate attention, and although he agreed that technically the Committee on Indian Affairs was the proper one to which the bill should be referred, yet the old maxim, that a child should not be put to nurse to an unfriendly mother, was good, and he thought it must be apparent to all men that the tribunal which a bill proposes to oust of jurisdiction is not the best one to pass upon it.

Mr. CONNESS proposed to get rid of the difficulty by a motion to constitute the Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Military Affairs a joint committee to consider the subject and report.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, replying to Mr. CONKLING's suggestion that the Committee on Indian Affairs would not be a disinterested tribunal, said that the Committee on Military Affairs, whose jurisdiction the bill proposed to augment, was not in position to be more impartial.

Mr. CONKLING denied that he had said that either committee was disqualified to deal with the matter fairly, because of their interest in the result. He had only stated the generally accepted view that a tribunal which it is proposed to oust of its jurisdiction, is not likely to be the best or wisest tribunal to deal with that measure. While he did not think either of the committees named disqualified, yet if an arrangement could be made like that proposed by Mr. CONNESS, by which it should not go exclusively to either, he would prefer it.

Mr. DAVIS said that he had formerly opposed the tranfer to the War Department, but he was now strongly induced to vote for it.

Mr. CORBETT thought that the transfer would not result in greater economy, and said that his experience in Oregon had satisfied him that where there were the most troops there were the most difficulties with the Indians.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he regarded the military service of the United States as the most expensive Government service in the world, and predicted increased expenditures instead of economy, if the tranfer to the War Department was made.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it must be clear to every one that the subject of the bill belonged properly to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and that to refuse to make the reference would be a reflection on the Committee. He was in favor of sending the bill to the proper Committee, from which he had no doubt the Senate would in due time have a full and satisfactory report. His own opinion was in favor of the transfer, but if he could be satisfied either by a report or in debate that that opinion was wrong, he would be prepared to change it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that some years ago a joint committee having charge of the whole subject had, upon a full examination of it, aided by the testimony of army officers and civilians, reported unanimously against the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department; and, although the transfer had been sometimes recommended by military men, yet the judgment of the Senate hitherto had always been against it. He saw no reason for supposing that the Committee on Indian Affairs desired to avoid the responsibility of reporting upon the proposition one way or the other. For himself, he was opposed to the transfer, believing that it would result in increased extravagance; because, while the Indian Bureau remained in the Department of the Interior, detailed estimates must be made of each item of expense connected with it. But if it were transferred to the War Department they would all come in under the head of "Subsistance of the Army," &c. He did not deny that abuses existed in the Indian Bureau, for they would spring up wherever there was money to be expended; but he did not believe that they would be reformed by the proposed transfer.

Mr. STEWART remarked that the Indian affairs could not possibly be any worse managed than at present, and cites the example of Great Britain in her neighboring colonies, where, he said, she dealt with the Indians by her army.

Mr. DOOLITTLE denied that she did so, and said that she dealt with them altogether by civil agents and missionaries.

Mr. WARNER said there was a general impression among the people that our treatment of the Indian was a national crime, second in magnitude only to our treatment of the negro, and expressed the opinion that we should give them less fighting and more justice. He had seen it stated in the newspapers that the recent battle was with a friendly tribe within a Government reservation.

The Senate then voted upon the motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and it was so referred.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to repeal section 6 of the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, approved March 2, 1867. Referred to the Committee of Military Affairs.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul, Minn., to the Missouri River. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution, submitting for ratification the following amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE 15. No distinction shall be made by the United States, nor by any State, among citizens in their civil or political rights on account of race, color or previous condition.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the United States, which was referred to the same Committee.

GOVERNMENT WAGES.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill fixing the compensation for labor performed for the Goverment of the United States, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

It provides that from and after June 25, 1868, all laborers, workmen and mechanics engaged in the employment of the United States shall receive for a day's labor, as provided by law, the full wages and compensation paid for such labor, as if ten hours constituted a day's labor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue with the Nicolson pavement, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to incorporate the National Junction Railroad Company, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The road is to commence at the Aqueduct Bridge in Georgetown, and run around the City of Washington to a point near the Navy-yard, and is prohibited from granting exclusive privileges to any one corporation.

THE SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the credentials of Mr. HILL, Senator elect from Georgia, with the memorial, &c., relating to them, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SOUTHERN MILITIA.

Mr. RICE called up the bill to provide for the issue of arms to the militia of certain States lately in rebellion, which, on motion of Mr. WILSON, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. EDMUNDS called for the unfinished business. Some of his friends, he said, and some who were not his friends, had supposed that he moved to adjourn on Wednesday in order to prevent the reading of the President's Message. His motion had no such design; on the contrary he was in favor of having it read for the benefit of his party, and that the people might see what kind of a man they had at the head of the Government. He therefore moved that the Secretary be directed to proceed with the reading of the Message.

The motion was carried.

Mr. CAMERON renewed the motion to dispense with the further reading of the Message, but, at the suggestion of other Senators, immediately withdrew it.

The Secretary then read the Message from the point at which he had been interrupted yesterday. When he had finished

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay the Message on the table, and order it to be printed, which was done.

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting accounts up to June last of disbursements for incidental and miscellaneous purposes during 1868.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that in view of the extraordinary proposition relating to the national debt contained in the President's Message, he would move on next Tuesday that the Finance Committee, unless they should in the meantime report the resolution on that subject offered by him on the 21st of November last, be discharged from the further consideration of it, and would move its passage.

The resolution affirms that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the national debt.

Mr. EDMUNDS continuing, said that the proposition of the President was that the people should repudiate the national debt, by insisting that the payment of the interest upon it for a certain number of years should be taken as payment of the principal, and thereby dishonor themselves forever in the eyes of all honest men.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—I do not think it is proper, Sir, that this message should pass without having a word said in reference to it; but what I have to say will occupy only a little of the time of the Senate. I am glad that the message has been read. That much our respect for the highest official position in the nation, our respect for perhaps the highest position in the world, requires; and as to the reflections contained in it upon the Legislative Department of the Government; a Legislative Department which, in harmony and coöperation with the patriotism of the people, with the exertions of our lamented President, and with the exertions of our ever-triumphant General, has succeeded in rescuing and preserving the nation—the Legislative Department which, for four years, has carried on a contest with obstruction and obstructionists—such a Legislative Department cannot be disparaged by the violent denunciations of the vanquished. I am glad that the Message has been read, in order that we may declare before the world that our attention has been called to the most extraordinary proposition put forth by the Executive of this nation—a proposition which, if we were not accustomed to wonders from that source, would fill every person here with astonishment, to-wit., as has been stated, that we shall pay the interest on our national debt for sixteen or seventeen years, and that then the debt shall be repudiated, and this young Christian Republic be made a hissing and a by-word among the nations of the earth, and a credit, which is worth to this young nation, just entering on its grand career, more than that debt multiplied a hundred fold, shipwrecked forever. I am glad, Mr. President, that it has been read, in order that we may here declare before the world, that we, the accredited Representatives of the American people, repudiate and reject the repudiating doctrine of that Message, in order that we may let the world know that the plain people of this country, (however the Chief Executive may underrate them,) who had the heroism to preserve the liberties of the country, have now the will and the ability to preserve its honor, in our illimitable domain, in our waving fields, in our exhaustless mines, in our industrial enterprises; yes, and if need be, in the tension and toil of every muscle and the sweat-drops from every brow, —the world has the pledge, that the honor and the faith of America are inviolate. I am glad, too, that we have the opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the fact, that if we proceed to pay the principal of our debt at the same rate that we have been paying it for the last five years, at the end of twenty years there will be no debt to tempt us to self-dishonor and self-destruction. No, Sir; civil liberty and equality will not die to the world by the stab that repudiation would give them, so long as the people were fully and honestly responsible here. It is but a little longer, Sir, that we have to wait—but a little longer. Let us be patient.

At the conclusion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's remarks, there was suppressed applause in the galleries.

Mr. EDMUNDS at once moved to adjourn, which was carried—the adjournment being in accordance with a previously adopted resolution, until Monday, at 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the following appointments on committees to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of members who were serving on other committees and by other changes:

On Revision of Laws—Messrs. McKee of Kentucky, Dickey of Pennsylvania, Boyden of North Carolina, and Butler of Tennessee.

On Elections—Messrs. Pettus of Pennsylvania, and Stover of Missouri.

On Commerce—Mr. Kellogg of Alabama.

On Appropriations—Mr. Scofield of Pennsylvania.

On Pacific Railroad—Mr. Trimble of Kentucky.

On Reconstruction—Mr. Norris of Alabama.

On the Military—Mr. Deweese of North Carolina, and Mr. Sypher of Lousiana.

On Freedmen's Affairs—Mr. Bowen of South Carolina.

On Education and Labor—Mr. Whittemore of South Carolina.

On Revolutionary Pensions, &c.—Messrs. Jones of South Carolina, Clift of Georgia, and Blackburn of Louisiana.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dockery of North Carolina, Goss of South Carolina, and Edwards of Georgia.

On Mileage—Mr. Young of Georgia.

On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Callis of Alabama.

On Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Vidal of Louisiana, Corley of South Carolina, and Boles of Arkansas.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Lash of North Carolina, and Tift of Georgia.

On Expenditures in the War Department—Mr. French of North Carolina.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Buckalew of Alabama, and Gove of Georgia.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Mr. Newsham of Louisiana.

On Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Pierce of Alabama, and Prince of Georgia.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings—Mr. Baughey of Alabama.

A MICHIGAN RAILROAD.

Mr. BEAMAN introduced a bill to enable the Holby, Wayne and Missouri Railroad Company, in Michigan, to have subscriptions to the capital stock stamped, &c. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The House proceeded to its business of the morning hour, being the call of the Committee on Military Affairs for reports. Several reports were made by Messrs. GARFIELD, BOYER, WASHBURN, of Indiana, and SITGREAVES.

Mr. GARFIELD reported back the Senate bill providing for the sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry, in West Virginia, which was passed.

Also the House joint resolution for the sale of the Bergen Heights Arsenal, in Hudson County, N. J., which was passed.

Also to declare and fix the *status* of the corps of Judge-Advocates of the army, fixing the number at twelve, including the Judge-Advocate-General and Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, and authorizing the President to fill vacancies with the consent of the Senate, which was passed.

Also the House bill authorizing the sale of the Chattanooga Rolling-mills property, at Chattanooga, Tenn., to the Southwestern Iron Company, which was passed.

Also the joint resolution donating condemned cannon for the erection of a monument to Major-Gen. KEARNY and the Union soldiers, at Tivoli, N. Y., which was passed.

A bill to consolidate the several asylums for aged and disabled soldiers. Passed.

Also a bill granting a portion of the military reservation at Sault St. Marie, Minn., to the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Passed. Also a bill providing that all army officers detailed to give military instruction in colleges and universities shall be entitled to the full pay of their respective grades, the same as if they were in active service. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, from the same Committee, reported a bill to equalize bounties, which was made the special order for the first Tuesday in January, for one hour.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the same Committee, reported a bill to establish a national system of military education, authorizing the detail of military instructors for one college or university in each State, and for one additional college or university for every million of inhabitants in such State as may be designated by the Legislature, with provision for commissioning cadets, &c.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that as it was a very important bill, he would not ask to have it passed under the previous question, but would ask to have it printed and made a special order.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, declared that he was not only opposed to the scheme, but was particularly opposed to making it a special order.

Mr. WOOD remarked that this was one of the most important questions ever proposed to Congress, and there should be ample time to discuss it.

Mr. PRUYN inquired whether the bill conflicted with or was an accessory to the Agricultural College bill.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that it neither conflicted with nor was accessory to it. He regretted to hear the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WASHBURNE) pronounce against the bill without having had an opportunity to know its provisions.

Mr. CHANLER commented upon the absence of any provisions in the bill for the education of naval officers.

Mr. PIKE remarked that the present means of educating naval officers were quite sufficient.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that he reported the bill from the Military Committee, which had no jurisdiction of naval matters.

Mr. CHANLER referred to the fact that Mr. GARFIELD was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and that under his lead a Department of Education had been organized, and he held that he was therefore responsible for not making provision for the education of naval officers.

Mr. GARFIELD could not consent to go into a discussion of the measure now, but would only say that the measure was brought forward by an officer appointed by Gen. GRANT, who had considered the whole subject.

Mr. ROSS moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to—73 to 40.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that he congratulated the organ of the incoming Administration on the support received from the other side of the House.

WAR EXPENDITURES.

Mr. DODGE, from the same committee, reported a bill appropriating $229,848 to refund to Iowa the expenses incurred in connection with the raising of troops.

Pending the reading of the report the morning hour expired, and the bill went over to the next morning hour for public business.

BILLS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House then, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate joint resolution relating to the ocean mail steamship service between the United States and China, authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 17, 1865. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

The Senate bill in relation to bridges across the Ohio River. After a discussion lasting more than an hour and participated in principally by the Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania members, the bill was, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM, referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

ALTA VELA AGAIN.

Mr. PHELPS asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the ejection of American citizens from the guano Island of Alta Vela. Objected to.

Mr. PHELPS also presented a petition from citizens of Baltimore on that subject, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A LIGHT-HOUSE WANTED.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Marine Underwriters for the erection of a light-house on the north end of Lunnings' Beach, on the Atlantic coast off New-Jersey, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A RECESS PROPOSED.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered his resolution for a recess from Monday, Dec. 21, to Tuesday, the 5th of January.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that he felt it useless to attempt to prevent the taking of a recess, but as he was instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means this morning he would move an amendment by making the recess from Wednesday, the 23d of December, to Monday, the 4th of January.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that so far as he was personally concerned he was entirely indifferent. He expected to be in the city most of the time during the recess. If the gentleman thought that they could get home at Christmas by adjourning on Wednesday and could get back by the Monday after New-Years, they would vote for the amendment.

He moved the previous question.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays on the amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 75, nays 91.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected without division.

The resolution as originally introduced was then adopted.

THE VALUE OF LEGAL TENDERS.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to regulate the value of United States legal-tender notes in coin, and to provide for their redemption. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cause gold coin to be exchanged for United States legal-tender notes whenever it shall be demanded at the Treasury, in sums not less than $100, and at the following rates of exchange: For the first month, $100 in coin for $135 in notes; for the second month, $100 in coin for $134 in notes, and so on, at a decrease of $1 per month until par is reached.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows: The Senate joint resolution in relation to the Library of the Department of Agriculture. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution in relation to coast defences was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate bill to amend the charter of the National Capitol Insurance Company was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Senate bill for the relief of Miss EMMA WILSON, of the State of Indiana, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of State to adjust the claim of GUSTAVUS G. CUSHMAN, for office rent while Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CLAIMS OF JOSEPH SEGAR.

The Senate bill to refer the claims of JOSEPH SEGAR to the Court of Claims was taken up.

Mr. BINGHAM asked that the bill be passed.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved that it be referred to the Committee on Claims, arguing that the case of SEGAR should not get the precedence of thousands of similar claims. If one were referred to the Court of Claims all should be.

Mr. BINGHAM argued that the case of SEGAR was exceptional, he having been sitting as a member of Congress when his property in Virginia was taken and used for military purposes.

Mr. KELLEY mentioned an analogous case where the property of E. A. WHIPPLE, Naval Engineer, was taken, and used or destroyed while he was at sea in the public service, and suggested that the bill should be amended by referring that case also to the Court of Claims.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, argued against making an exception in favor of Mr. SEGAR, and in favor of some general legislation on the subject of such claims. Finally, after considerable discussion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate joint resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Speaker appointed Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida, on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, instead of Mr. TROWBRIDGE, excused.

SPEECH OF MR. BLAINE.

The House then, at 3:40, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. HOPKINS in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. BLAINE, of Maine.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The three Presidential elections which have resulted in victory to the Republican Party are by far the most memorable and momentous in the history of our country. The issues at stake each time have been grander, the contest on either side fiercer, the verdict in each instance more decisive and significant than ever attended previous struggles for the control of the National Government. In the first victory of 1860 slavery propagandism received its fatal blow—the American people deciding that at all hazards the further spread of human servitude into free territory should cease. This decision was received by a rebellious war, and the war led to the necessity of entirely abolishing the institution whose existence had been merely checked by the expression of the popular will. The election of 1864 turned upon the point of continuing or discontinuing the bloody contest which, up to that time, had raged with unabated fury and with enormous sacrifice of life and property. The vote of the people demanded the prosecution of the war until the rebellion should be suppressed, the national unity secured and slavery utterly abolished throughout the length and breadth of the land. Had the verdict then rendered been enforced in the Cabinet as faithfully as it was in the field, the Presidential struggle of 1868 would not have turned upon the issues which actually entered into it. But the unexpected and unprecedented course of the Executive, the revived malignity of the Southern rebellion, and the manifold attacks on our national character and credit by the Democratic Party, rendered the victory of 1868 as absolutely essential to conserve and preserve the fruits of our great triumph, as was the victory of 1864 to secure the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. And now that victory, complete and unsullied, has won, and the passions naturally engendered in the heat of the canvass are gradually cooling, it may not be unprofitable to take a hasty glance at the ground we have passed over, to make a brief summary of the points that have been solemnly adjudicated and permanently settled by the American people in the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency. And first, the Union of the States has been maintained and its perpetuity guaranteed by this election, in a sense and with a force that were never before enunciated when the question was involved. I do not mean to assert that the election of Mr. SEYMOUR would have necessarily led to a separation of the States, though there are not wanting facts of great significance that might well justify such an inference and such a fear. But what I do mean is that the triumph of the Democratic Party under the rebel lead, and the formal installing of that element in supreme executive control, would have destroyed the true aim and spirit of the Union, and reduced our Government, as Mr. WEBSTER said the same pernicious theories would have reduced it in 1830, "to the worst forms of the old Confederation," in which the "Lost Cause" would have regained its paradise of State Rights, and its privilege of ruthlessly trampling on many of the most precious principles and priceless guarantees of our Constitution. Gen. GRANT's election has averted this great evil—not merely by a temporary triumph, leaving the contest to be renewed hereafter with doubtful issue in the end, but with a victory that removes it from the list of questions on which parties will divide in the future. The election of 1868 is the last in which the lately rebellious section, even if it could be wholly controlled by rebels, will have sufficient power in the electoral vote of the country to make it the object either of hope or of fear on the part of political organizations striving for the government of the nation. The tendency has been in that direction ever since Mr. CALHOUN's famous theory of an equipoise of free and slave States was destroyed by the admission of California in 1850. The relative power of the two sections has been changing since that date with startling rapidity, even without the intervention of war; and the approaching census of 1870 will disclose the fact that the ten rebel States, viewed as one compact power, will no longer have sufficient strength to offer temptation to the Democratic Party of the North to sacrifice its loyalty and its pride for the profit of an alliance with them. The withdrawal of Northern Democratic support from these States will give to the loyal inhabitants, who are a clear majority in each one of them, the power of governing them in the interest of loyalty, whereby the sectional and clannish spirit that has been their bane and their destruction will be expelled, and broad, generous national sympathies take its place. And the effect of this result on the Northern Democratic Party in turn will be to enforce in the end an abandonment of the disloyal attitude by which it has lost its ancient prestige and renown. The Southern rebels and the Northern Democrats having derived no honor nor profit from their persistent coöperation may find mutual advantage and gain by a separation in which each, disincumbered of the other, may atone at leisure for the joint sins of the discreditable partnership. This prospective and penitent attitude of the two great classes of offenders, heralds the dawn of that day when Presidential elections will be contested and decided without a melancholy prediction or a savage menace of a dissolution of the Union. There are few voters, now living in this country, who ever participated in a Presidential campaign in which the fate of the Union was not involved either in the angry threats of political malcontents or in the timid apprehensions of well-meaning citizens. That day has now passed. We have heard the last of that alarm in 1868. The Union was actually saved by Gen. GRANT's victories in the field. The menace of its destruction ceases with his victory at the polls. *Second*—The Reconstruction laws of Congress have been vindicated and sustained by Gen. GRANT's election. The State Governments erected under those laws will be upheld, and the basis of imperial loyal suffrage, without regard to race or color, will be accepted as the permanent rule in the lately rebellious States, as it will, at no distant day, throughout the entire Union. This result is certain to be achieved, either through the amelioration of prejudice and the conquering force of justice in the individual States, or by the comprehensive influences of a constitutional amendment which shall affect all the States equally alike. The decision in favor of the reconstruction measures must bring peace to the South, and with peace will come contentment and affluence. The rebellious element in those States, seeing the hopeless folly of no longer resisting the mandate of the nation, will acquiesce in the decision, if with no better grace than merely accepting the inevitable. And with this acceptance will begin the real prosperity of that section, in which property will then be secure, investments inviting and remunerative, labor in demand and amply paid. The better minds even among the rebel leaders recognize and admit that, as a question of practical statesmanship, it is too late to discuss negro suffrage—for, having been granted, it is impossible to recall it. Between originally withholding a franchise from large masses of people and annulling it after it has been conceded, wise men can see a vast difference—a difference quite literally as great, it may be, as that between peaceful discussion and bloody conflict. So that, even excluding from the case the abstract and unchanging element of justice which underlies it, it is demonstrably impracticable to withhold suffrage from the Southern negroes now that they have exercised it, without involving consequences which would destroy all security for life or property in that section for generations to come. Negro suffrage being there of necessity, conceded as one of the essentials of reconstruction, the only remaining source of discontent is the exclusion of a small minority of white men from the polls by reason of disloyalty. And here the evil lies, in the disloyalty, and not in the exclusion—and I know I am safe in saying that the exclusion will be removed quite as rapidly as the disloyalty disappears. And the disloyal white men of the South should be quite contented if they acquire suffrage as rapidly as the loyal colored men of the whole country. May we not hope that the patriotic conduct of the one class and the softening of unreasonable prejudice toward the other will enable the American people to hold the centennial celebration of our independence with no citizen of the republic disfranchised, and with the sublime declaration that "all men are created equal," accepted and realized on the one hundredth anniversary of its majestic utterance. *Third*—The election of Gen. GRANT has settled the financial question. I do not mean that it has adjusted the details or even foreshadowed the particular measure by which the public debt is to be provided for, and its prompt payment assured. I only mean that the American people have deliberately, solemnly and emphatically recorded their decision in favor of an honest discharge of their public obligations, and against all the forms of evasion and delusion so temptingly set forth in Democratic platforms. They have declared against the policy of wildly inflating, depreciating and ruining their currency in order to prematurely pay off any portion of the Government bonds, and they have declared, with equal emphasis, in favor of lightening the public burdens by reducing the interest on the national debt as promptly and as rapidly as it may be done with honor. They have decided against all forms of repudiation, "open or covert, threatened or suspected," and in favor of upholding the public faith and maintaining the public honor stainless. Nay, they have gone one step further; the question of paying the public debt "in the utmost good faith, according to the letter and spirit of the contract," is no longer to be made a subject of controversy or of doubt in the American Congress. Henceforth we may do well to remember that proud example furnished us in the Parliamentary history of Great Britain, where just preceding the eventful battle of Blenheim, the probability of England's defeat being angrily suggested by one of the Commons, he was answered by the most brilliant man of that day in these eloquent and ever memorable words:

"The question of England's ability to maintain her position should not be discussed in her own Parliament. Discussion implies doubt, and doubt breeds disaster. Our business is to provide the means for the national defense, and let us to our task."

Fourth—With the election of Gen. GRANT comes a higher standard of American citizenship—with more dignity and character to the name abroad, and more assured liberty and security attaching to it at home. Our diplomacy will be rescued from the subservient tone by which we have so often been humiliated in our own eyes and in the eyes of Europe, and the true position of the first nation of the earth in rank and *prestige* will be asserted; not in the spirit of bravado or with the mere arrogance of strength, but with the conscious dignity which belongs to power, and with the moderation which is the true ornament of justice. And with this vindication of the rights and the rank of our citizenship abroad will come also its protection and its panoply at home. That provision of the Federal Constitution which solemnly guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States" will not be a dead letter under the administration of Gen. GRANT, as it, in fact, has been from the foundation of the Federal Government down to the present hour. Henceforth it is to be practically enforced throughout all our borders, and every citizen of the Republic, himself observant of the law and of the rights of others, shall go where it may please him, and speak where he may see fit, unawed by mobs, unharmed by murderers, unmenaced in life, limb or estate. With these four cardinal points settled by the people, Gen. GRANT's administration will have high vantage-ground from the day of its inauguration. Its responsibility will indeed be great, its power will be large, its opportunity will be splendid; and to meet them all we have a true and tried man, who adds to his other great elements of strength that of perfect trust and confidence on the part of the people. And to reassure ourselves of his executive character, if reassurance were necessary, let us remember that great military leaders have uniformly proved the wisest, firmest and best of civil rulers. CROMWELL, WILLIAM III., CHARLES XII., FREDERIC of Prussia are not more conspicuous instances in monarchical Governments than WASHINGTON, JACKSON and TAYLOR have proved in our own. Whatever, therefore, may lie before us in the untrodden and often beclouded path of the future, whether it be financial embarrassment, or domestic trouble of another or more serious type, or misunderstandings with foreign nations, or the extension of our flag and our sovereignty over insular or continental possessions, north or south, that fate or fortune may peacefully offer to our ambition, let us believe, with all confidence, that Gen. GRANT's Administration will meet every exigency with the courage, the ability and the conscience which American nationality and Christian civilization demand.

The Committee rose and the Speaker resumed the chair.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. COBURN introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws taxing whiskey. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill creating an additional judiciary district in Tennessee. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill supplementary to the National Banking law. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It proposes to remove the limitation on the aggregate of National Bank circulation and leave it unrestricted; to authorize the issue of four per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds, and to require the substitution of those for the six per cent. bonds kept by the National Banks on deposit to guarantee their currency.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution for the introduction of a rotary blower to improve the ventilation of the hall. Referred to the Committee on Ventilation.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the medical department of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until Monday next.

CUBA.

Late Intelligence in Regard to the Suppression of the Insurrection.

Through the kindness of Señor DON J. M. DE SATRUSTEGUI, Spanish Consul in this City, we are in receipt of important intelligence from Cuba, contained in a letter from the highest official sources. The intelligence the document in question contains may be briefly set forth as follows:

Renewed efforts were being made to suppress the insurrection without delay. For this purpose three battalions, numbering in the aggregate 2,400 men, with a squadron of cavalry, had been sent to Puerto Principe, Santa Espiritu and Holquin. Count VALMASEDA, with 1,000 men and two squadrons of cavalry were marching on Bagamo. Col. LONO, with 1,000 men, was moving simultaneously, and another column of 800 men was advancing on Santiago. The River Cauto was blockaded by a man-of-war.

On Dec. 4 600 soldiers reached Cuba from Spain, and on the following day a steamer was coming in port with men, ammunition and 20,000 muskets. On Dec. 8 or 9, 2,000 other men were expected, and 2,000 soldiers besides had just sailed from Cadiz.

Meanwhile the Government reports stated that the insurrection was not extending beyond the limits of the district in which it originated. According to the same authority, insurrectionists were flocking into the camps of the regular troops. At Puerto Principe, NAPOLEON ARANGO, a prominent chief, with 120 of his adherents, had laid down his arms.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Annual Dinner of Graduates Resident in this City—Toasts and Speeches.

The fifth annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association, of New-York City, took place last evening, at Delmonico's, and was attended by a large assemblage of the resident graduates of the ancient institution. Before sitting down at the tables, a business meeting was held, at which the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: President, Hon. DAVID E. WHEELER; Vice President, Hon Cyrus P. Smith; Treasurer, H. N. Twombly; Secretary, Walter Gibson; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. C. A. Carleton; Executive Committee, John W. Jones, Edwin T. Rice, Prof. Alpheus B. Crosby, M. L., Daniel G. Rollins, Jr., Edward Tuck.

Among those present besides the officers were Prof. E. D. Sanborn, LL.D.; Rev. Saml. G. Brown, D. D., LL.D., President of Hamilton College; Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, D. D., President of Olivet College, Michigan; Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, LL. D.; Hon. Geo. Grennell, LL. D.; Prof. E. R. Peaslee, M. D., LL. D., and Prof. A. B. Crosby, M. D.

The dinner, which reflected credit upon DELMONICO, having been disposed of, the President, Mr. WHEELER, arose and proposed the first toast:

The Executive of Dartmouth College—Created by ELEAZER WHEELER, rejuvenated by ASA D. SMITH.

Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D. LL. D., the President of Dartmouth College, responded. He spoke in words of gratulation of the prosperity of the institution, and said it was their purpose to make Dartmouth College the centre of the education of New-Hampshire. About $280,000 had been secured during the past five years for the College. Dartmouth College was becoming more and more a national institution. Dr. SMITH, in alluding to what DANIEL WEBSTER had done for the institution in arguing the famous Dartmouth College case, spoke in high terms of the munificence of JOHN T. WHEELER, which, equally with DANIEL WEBSTER's eloquence, had been of service to old Dartmouth.

Hon. WM. E. DODGE next spoke, and said he graduated fifty years ago at an academy and entered a store in this City, and he had never been out of it since. Mr. DODGE dwelt upon the changes that had taken place during those fifty years, complimented President SMITH and the College, and sat down amid loud applause.

The next toast was

The honored dead of Dartmouth College—Their memory is sacred; their influence remains.

Dr. A. B. CROSBY responded, reading a series of resolutions complimentary to the late Judge BONNEY, which were unanimously adopted.

Messrs. JOSEPH PATTEN and WHEELER made brief addresses. The next toast was:

Dartmouth—May she never exchange her homespun for the silk and velvet and satin of the metropolis.

Mr. RICHARD B. KIMBALL responded eloquently. The next toast to "Our Alma Mater" was responded to by Rev. SAMUEL G. BROWN, D. D., LL. D., President of Hamilton College. An ode was now sung, and then the elder graduates being toasted, Hon. GEORGE GRENNELL, of the class of 1808, made a brief reply.

The next sentiment was—

"New Hampshire, sterile, rocky, inclement, but fruitful in the best products—educated men."

To which Dr. ALPHEUS B. CROSBY made response in humorous vein.

Volunteer toasts and speeches followed, and at a late hour the party broke up. The following letter was received from Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 21, 1868.

Walter Gibson, Esq., No. 75 Liberty-street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I feel much complimented at receiving the kind invitation contained in your letter of Nov. 21, and assure you that nothing could give me more pleasure than to attend the reunion of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, on the 15th of December, but it so happens that the reunion of the various societies representing all the Western armies takes place in Chicago on the 15th of December, and I am forced to give preference to the latter. I always recall with peculiar pride the graceful and delicate compliments, of which I knew that I was unworthy, that were showered on me during my visit to Dartmouth College in the Summer of 1866, and I would be glad of an opportunity to recognize them, but fear I must postpone it to some later occasion. Be pleased to thank the Committee for me, and say that I feel it a great honor to be classed by them as one worthy to share in their College reunion. I hope Dartmouth will long continue in its sphere of usefulness, and that it will always command the love and affection of its Alumni as it now so conspicuously does.

With great respect, your servant and friend,
W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

Union Republican General Committee.

This Committee met at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street last evening, and adopted resolutions presented by Mr. VAN WYCK, on behalf of the Executive Committee, directing the several Union Republican Assembly District Associations to meet in their respective headquarters on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, and elect delegates to the Central Committee for the year 1869.

The following apportionment of delegates was made for each district: First, 5; Second, 3; Third, 3; Fourth, 5; Fifth, 8; Sixth, 5; Seventh, 10; Eighth, 10; Ninth, 8; Eleventh, 12; Twelfth, 8; Thirteenth, 10; Fourteenth, 5; Fifteenth, 8; Sixteenth, 8; Seventeenth, 10; Eighteenth, 8; Nineteenth, 3, Twentieth, 9; Twenty-first, 10. The delegates elected will meet at the Central headquarters on the 7th of January; the Associations will organize on the second Monday of January.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*, after appointing the following gentlemen to assist the various district organizations and inquire into their condition: James R. Davis, James W. Booth, Rufus F. Andrews, James W. Farr and Eneas Elliott.

Academy of Medicine.

The annual lecture before the Academy of Medicine, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, was given last night in the Academy building by Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, who read a paper comparing the knowledge of medicine at present possessed with that attained during the first quarter of the present century. He discussed the discoveries of BRICHAT, in France, who was called the father of general anatomy, and enlarged upon the additions since made to his teachings. The science of vivisection, of which MAGENDIE was the father, was also touched upon, and the opposition to it, on the score of cruelty, deprecated, inasmuch as the animals were rendered insensible by chloroform. The speaker gave a long list of medical discoveries made since the beginning of this century, and closed by remarking that as the year 1900 approached the present practice would be considered as "old fogyism," and the solution of many problems now puzzling to medical research will have taken place.

Dr. FLINT was complimented at the close of his discourse, and the paper was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Later Dates of the Calamity—Statement of Lee Cahn, Esq., of Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 8.

The interest and excitement relative to the recent terrible disaster to the Louisville United States mail steamers *United States* and *America*, in the Ohio River, near Florence, Ind., is still intense. Parties are arriving from all quarters, making inquiries for lost friends and relatives known to have taken passage on the *United States* for Louisville.

STATEMENT OF LEE CAHN, ESQ.

Mr. Lee Cahn, of the firm of Dreyfoos & Cahn, at No. 115 West Pearl-street, between Race and Elm, makes the following statement. Mr. Cahn is well known in this city, and by his request we state that he can be found at the above place, and is ready at any time to be examined. Mr. Cahn says: "I took passage on the *United States*, bound for Louisville, and we departed about 6½ o'clock. A few minutes before the *United States* left the Cincinnati wharf, Mr. Harry Brunswick, of this city, came to me and spoke to me. We engaged in conversation, and I inquired of him his name—I had known him by sight for some time previous. He told me, and we kept together. When supper was announced, Mr. Brunswick and myself sat together. After supper, at my suggestion, we strolled back into the cabin to hear the singing that was going on. We remained there some time. Mr. Brunswick borrowed from me a paper, and sat reading, while I was near enjoying the music. About 9 o'clock I noticed Mr. Brunswick asleep in the chair, with the paper in his hand. I awoke him, and he then said he was sleepy and was going to bed. He then bade me good night, and went to his state-room, No. 36. I never saw him afterward. I was not feeling very well, having just come from a sick bed, and had no desire to retire. Shortly after I heard that there was going to be a serenade on the boat. I then went out on the lower guards and looked about me. It was not very dark, and I could see the shore distinctly. The serenading party was ready, and I went along the guards to the room of the bridal party, and remained there until after the serenade. A party from Madison, who were full of fun, thought that they would give the bridegroom a *charivari*. So, procuring a gong, bell and a tin-pan, they serenaded him, and we had a gay time. After this, as we passed through the cabin, we met the Captain of the boat, who requested us not to make any more noise, as he was afraid it would disturb the passengers. Within a few moments after this most of the passengers retired to their state-rooms. I promenaded from the stern of the boat, all the way to the office, then retraced my steps, and was on the way back again toward the office of the boat, and had reached the centre of the cabin, when I heard our boat whistle once, and she struck against something in an instant afterward. I ran to the front of the boat, near the office, and saw the whole of the forward part of the boat on fire. By that time it appeared to me as if every state-room door was thrown open. Men, women and children rushed out, some crying "Fire!" "Lord, save us!" and other exclamations. The scene was terrible, and is impossible to describe. Everything was in a state of confusion; some grasped chairs, others had life-preservers in their hands, and some were engaged in taking doors off their hinges. During the fire, when the passengers rushed into the cabin, I did not see a single officer of the boat there to advise the ladies and children to get life-preservers. It is my opinion that if the officers had been there, some might have been saved. Having nothing myself, I started for the third time to get a life-preserver. When I got near my state-room, I noticed it was on fire. I then ran further back, into the ladies' cabin, and out on to the guards. By that time the *America* was right near us, and some passengers jumped over on to her, and others missed it and fell into the river. Those forward of the wheel-house could get over. I saw there was no chance for me, and while the *America* was drifting down past us, I noticed a young lady—who had but a short time before been dancing and very gay—right between the wheel-houses of the two boats, screaming for assistance, and no one was able to help her. A lady standing alongside of me (Mrs. Pierce, of Louisville,) and her infant son were gazing toward the *America*, and as quiet as a statue. I looked in the same direction, and saw her son, a little boy of 9 years, climbing over a very narrow plank that was extending from the *United States* toward the *America*. I saw him get over to the other end and grasp for the railing on the *America*, but just as he was ready to get on the *America* safely, the plank tipped over and he fell into the water. His poor mother uttered a cry, 'For God's sake, save my child.' I was unable to do any thing, and was very weak. I never saw the lady again. By that time the boat was in flames all about me. I threw my coat on the *America* as she drifted past us; then I knew that to save myself I would have to swim. I slid down a post till I reached the lower deck. I then took off my boots and threw them in the river. I saw a floating mass of burning driftwood coming toward me. I waited a few seconds until it passed by and then saw that the river was filled with people. I could see their heads. I did not want to jump on them and waited until the left side of my face was licked by the flames. I turned to my right and saw an immense column of smoke approaching me. I could remain no longer, so jumped in the river and swam ashore. I saw no one come out of the boat after I left. About five seconds after I reached the shore I turned to see the steamers, and heard the fizzing of the *United States'* boilers, and some cried, "The boilers are bursting!" This created a general panic among those on the bank, and they scattered in all directions. I rushed up a steep hill and climbed over a fence. I was so weak that I fell, and then I got up again and ran a piece farther, when I staggered and fell again. Once more I gained my feet, and just then I saw, by the reflection of the fire, a house in the distance, about a mile up the river from where I was, on the Indiana shore. The excitement was the only thing that kept me up. I reached this farm-house barefooted and coatless, and found the occupants engaged in providing clothing, and assisting to alleviate the sufferings of the large number of people who had found their way there. The occupants of this farm-house (whose names, unfortunately, I have forgotten) did everything they could to comfort the passengers, and stayed up all night attending to the sick. When I arrived there, I was hardly able to crawl into bed, (I had been in the water some twenty minutes.) About 2 o'clock a small tug-boat, (which, I believe, was chartered by the gentleman of the farm-house,) which had been lying a short distance down the river, was brought to the bank near this house, and most of the passengers, with the exception of seven or eight, were taken on board and conveyed to Warsaw. I remained at the farm-house until the next day, (Saturday.) While there I was treated as well as any one could wish. The family did everything they could for me. The next morning the lady of the house dried my clothes for me, and borrowed a pair of boots from a colored man for me to wear. I then went to the wreck to get a pair of boots, (as I had heard they could be procured there,) and found that they had all been given away. I got into a farm wagon, with several others, and went to Florence, Ind., where I succeeded in telegraphing home to my wife and getting a pair of shoes and socks. The people of Florence were also very kind to the passengers, and would not accept of any money. We were informed that the *C. T. Dumont* would be down to take us home, so I waited until she came, when I went aboard and came home. I saw a great many persons burned after they had fallen in the water. While I was in the farm-house I overheard the conversation of several persons, who were speaking of the disaster. One young man said that he was at the wheel of the boat when the accident occurred. Some one asked him his age. He started to say eighteen, but hesitated and then answered 'twenty.' This same person also said that the pilot on the other boat that was steering was only 22 years of age."

Some Additional Particulars.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Dec. 7.

One gentleman and wife escaped in rather a romantic manner. Fastening life-preservers to both of their persons, he tied her right arm to his left, then took a shutter, over which they placed both arms. "Now! one—two—three—jump," he cried, when they both jumped, and after a little manœuvering they arrived safely on shore, minus, however, several articles of apparel needed to make them presentable.

A lady on board the *States* relates that as she and her husband were moving toward the shore, in the water, she saw one of the life-boats filled with people who had escaped. But all at once the *America* begins backing toward shore, and mercilessly the rude rudder strikes the boat, crushing and upsetting it. None of these passengers were saved.

From the shore could be seen women with nothing but their *robes de nuit* to protect them, rushing about in the flames screaming for help—mothers with their children in their arms, most of them babies, rushing about frantically. One mother, holding her baby in her arms, ran to the guards, but the water seemed to her only a chilly grave; then she jumped in the cabin again, then to the guards. The last that was seen of her she was standing up with her baby hugged closer to her in her awful death, burning up.

A gentleman with his sister, a lovely and accomplished young lady, were passengers on the *United States*. At the first shock the gentleman was thrown from his bed clear out on the floor. Hastily pulling on his pantaloons, he rushed to the state-room of his sister, burst open the door, and seizing her in his arms, carried her down to the main deck, where, procuring a door-shutter, he threw it overboard and leaped after it, with his sister in his arms. He placed her securely on the shutter, and was swimming behind pushing it with its precious load toward the shore, when, to his horror, a big, burly, and able-bodied man swam up, pushed his sister off the board, and climbed upon it himself. The young girl sank with a scream, and if she came to the surface it was so dark and the confusion so great that he could not find her. Maddened by the dastardly act, he made after the author, and seizing him by the throat a struggle to the death ensued. They rose and sunk together, still struggling, and when last seen were grappling with each other. Whether either were saved or both went down together is not known. The sister sunk beneath the waves and was lost.

CAPT. WOOLFOLK'S STATEMENT.

Capt. R. H. Woolfolk, who was a passenger on the *America*, and arrived home yesterday morning, gave us a very graphic and interesting account of the terrible mishap. He states that at the moment of the collision he was asleep, and did not awake till the boats came together the second time. Hastily putting on his pantaloons, he went into the cabin, and was surprised to see that all was perfectly quiet on the boat, and that but one man beside himself had left his berth. Going forward, he saw in a moment what had occurred. The *United States* had already burned back to the wheel-house, and the flames were rapidly sweeping abaft. Seeing the passengers of the *States* rushing pell-mell aboard the *America*, Capt. Woolfolk leaped into the river from the bow of the steamer, with nothing but his pants and underclothing on, and swam ashore. He says the collision happened about 11:30 o'clock, one mile and a half above Warsaw, and at the time the night was very dark, and either a brisk rain or snow was falling. The *America*, ascending, blew two whistles, to which the *States* responded, but a heavy gale was blowing and the whistle was not heard by the pilot of the *America*. After the first two whistles the *America* again blew twice. Mr. Remelin, pilot of the *States*, says he blew once, and when he heard the *America's* two whistles he stopped and commenced backing; but it was too late. It is presumed the pilots were deceived by the darkness as to the distance that separated the boats. The *America* struck the *States* on the larboard side, running nearly through the baggage-room and into the hull. They got apart by the recoil of the concussion, but immediately swung together again, the *America* on the Indiana shore and the *States* on the outside of her. When they lashed the second time the affrighted people began to escape from the *States* to the *America*. The latter vessel, having commenced to back too late, caught fire on her upper deck from the flames of the *States*, she having had on board twenty-five barrels of petroleum, all of which took fire almost instantly. The *America* backed down two or three hundred yards below the wreck of the *States*, near enough the shore to enable all on board to jump ashore. The *States* swung around, head up stream, and sunk in three feet of water forward and seven or eight feet astern. A considerable portion of the wreck will be saved. The *America* is a total loss, but all her passengers and crew, except a poor, unknown emigrant and his two children, were rescued. There were about seventy-five passengers on the *States*, sixty of whom are believed to have escaped. Her register and everything in the office and cabin were lost. Little or nothing was saved by the passengers of either boat. Both hulls are lying near the scene of collision, above Warsaw. All the officers of both steamers acted in the most heroic manner throughout the trying ordeal. Capt. Wade and Mr. Reilly, clerk of the *States*, remained on the roof as long as possible, tearing off shutters and casting them into the water for the struggling victims. Owing to the burning oil, which covered the surface of the river all around and below the doomed steamers, the passengers, with few exceptions, could not be induced to leap overboard. Mr. Geo. Northrup, railroad agent, and Mr. Inskip, of Madison, jumped from the hurricane deck of the *United States* to the lower deck of the *America*, and, strange to say, neither of them was badly hurt. A Mr. Green and bride, of Madison, procured life-preservers, but did not understand how to fasten them. On reaching the lower deck, however, Mr. Green found some bits of rope, with which he fastened the life-preservers around himself and wife, and tying their arms together, leaped into the water. They reached the shore in safety. All the members of his troupe saved themselves. A little son of Mr. Jack Pearce, only 11 years old, jumped from the hurricane roof of the *States* and swam ashore. His mother and younger brother perished. Capt. Pearce, Wm. Taylor, clerk, and other officers of the *America*, got ashore from the stern of that boat after she swung around against the bank. Mr. Taylor, having over-exerted himself, swooned away on reaching land.

Mr. Ditmore, one of the pilots of the *America*, did not leave his post until the boat was completely shrouded in smoke and the fire was coming through the floor of the pilot-house. He finally had to grope his way along by the water buckets on the roof until he reached the stern of the boat and jumped off. Mr. Hays and his wife, from Nashville, made the perilous leap from the roof of the *States* to the lower deck of the *America*. It resulted in the loss of Mrs. Hays. Her heart-broken husband went aboard the *Dumont* to Cincinnati. Marcus P. Toney, of Nashville, was badly injured. He was taken in charge by the Masons at Warsaw. Mr. James McFerran and wife, from Nashville, made an exceedingly narrow escape by leaping from the upper deck of the *States*. They arrived here all safe on the *General Buell*. Mr. George Ziegler and wife from Nashville, also, made a similar escape, and were among the passengers on the *Buell*. Both couples were on their bridal tour. As soon as the people of Warsaw discovered the light of the burning steamers, they turned out *en masse*, rang the town bell, and assembled on the Kentucky shore opposite the wrecks. In a short time they got up steam on the towboat *Reindeer*, put across the river, and picked up a large number of persons from the water and from the hulks of the destroyed steamers. The *Lady Grace* reached the scene from above in time to render very effective assistance to the sufferers. She made two trips, and took everybody to Warsaw, where the people gave themselves up wholly to the alleviation of the distressed. Every man, woman and child in the town exerted themselves unceasingly while there was one poor unfortunate in need of succor. It is Capt. Woolfolk's opinion that Mr. Wm. Garvin was burned alive in his stateroom. The last seen of him, he was sitting at the stove in the ladies' cabin, about 10 o'clock. Mr. Robert Dunning and his wife escaped by leaping from the top of the *States* to the boiler-deck of the *America*. Before the arrival of the *Reindeer* and *Lady Grace*, Mr. Rail's house, about half a mile below the wreck, was opened to the saved, and everything in human power was done to make them comfortable. Mr. Rail even tore down his fences to make fires for the wet and chilly ones who had jumped or fallen into the water. Mr. Taylor saved all the books, money and other valuables in the office of the *America*, but nothing whatever could be rescued from the *States*. Miss Mary L. Johnson, whose body was recovered at the Madison shipyard, is supposed to have been chilled to death, as when found her hair was perfectly dry. She was a most beautiful and gifted young lady, only 17 years old. Her father, who had not seen her for two or three months, idolized her, and was so impatient for her return home that he prevailed upon his nephew, Mr. Lewis Johnson, to go after her. The two had retired to their state-rooms but a few moments before the awful occurrence. Miss Johnson had not undressed at all, but her cousin had lain down. He was last seen in search of his precious charge, with two life-preservers in hand. It appears that he succeeded in finding her and placing a life-preserver upon her body, but both found watery graves. The light of life was never shut out from two purer souls. On her downward trip the officers of the *General Buell* made diligent inquiry for the living and dead passengers of the ill-fated boats, and took aboard every one that could be found. An unknown corpse was picked up at Vevay, Ind., and interred there. The bodies of Miss Johnson and a cabin-boy named Smith were taken aboard the *Buell*. The former was brought to this city, and the latter left at Madison, where the victim had lived.

DR. McCOSH.

His Reception and Address in Philadelphia.

The reception given to Rev. James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., by the Philadelphia Alumni of Princeton College, of which institution he is President, was a very successful and enjoyable affair. The public exercises took place in Rev. Dr. Crowell's Church, which was crowded. Hon. Judge Stroud, of the class of 1817, President of the Alumni Association, occupied the chair, and made a few opening remarks. The address of welcome was made by Hon. Benj. Harris Brewster, and the congratulatory address by Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, President of the New-York Alumni Association, followed. Addresses were also made by Dr. McCosh and Prof. Stephen Alexander, of Princeton College. President McCosh said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not intend to make any reference to politics, but I like the President elect of the United States, who, when any one attempts to give him a reception, wants to make his reply very brief. I believe that Presidents of the lower order should imitate his example. There is this difference between him and me—that he is known in this country by his works and his great military skill, and I have yet in this land to make myself known, and so I appear under the necessity of saying a few words to you—a few words coming from the depths of my heart. It is my good fortune and my misfortune to have been addressed by two men of great eminence. I have often heard of the eloquence of Attorney-General Brewster, and I am glad to have heard him this evening. Mr. Alexander is employed the whole of the day at figures, no doubt a very important office, but I would rather he was employed in giving us figures of speech. Mr. Brewster is employed in a field of usefulness in which his powers are used with great success every day. I would have had very great difficulty in receiving some of the honors that have been paid to me since I came to this country, but for two considerations. One is that they have been paid to me as a stranger, in order to give me a welcome, and in order to make me fully at home. Now, I felt that I did need such an encouragement, for I had left a sphere of honor and high usefulness, and turned myself from the midst of relatives and friends to come to you. I did rejoice to find that when I came here I should meet with friends. There is another consideration which has induced me to submit to such compliments as have been paid to me, that hereby I may benefit that college over which I have now been placed. My general views on collegiate education have been given in the address which I delivered on the day of my inauguration, and I certainly was surprised at the patience of an American audience, for I was so situated that I was obliged to make my lecture one of considerable length, for I knew that if I did not expound my views fully that they would be misunderstood, and I would no doubt be engaged in a number of explanatory statements in the newspapers. I was certainly astonished that a large audience was induced to listen for two mortal hours to an explanation which I was obliged to give. I do not intend to go over again the subjects which I treated in that lecture. I am greatly obliged to the public Press of the United States, and I take this opportunity of saying so, for the way in which they have received that address. I have seen no criticism of it. I have occasionally found some persons differing from the views which I expounded, but I have nowhere found that that address has been received in an improper spirit, but in the most generous manner. I intend, so far as God enables me, and so far as I receive the assistance of the alumni, to keep up the collegiate education of Princeton College. I hope it may be in my power to increase the learning of the students. My students went up to compete with the men of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinboro, and Trinity College, Dublin, and in all cases they equaled them, and in some they stood above them. If anybody imagines that because I am favorable to gymnastic exercises I want to neglect the higher branches of learning they are wrong. What I mean is to induce men to advance further in learning than they have ever done in that college, or than they have ever done in this country. I believe this can be accomplished without difficulty. On the other hand, while I think that a select body of students should in such things as classics, and in the branches of mental sciences, seek to attain a higher point of learning, we should have large museums, and numbers of young men employed in chemical laboratories. These views have been developed by me in public. They were developed in the lectures which I referred to. It was written in Europe, and had no special reference to America, or special reference to any college in America, and least of all to the College of Princeton. Perhaps there are some people here who would like to know what I think of Princeton College. Well, I will tell you. It is expressed in two words. I have been equally impressed with its excellence and I have been equally impressed with its deficiency. The speaker then proceeded to state the deficiencies which he had found since he had been President of the College, and strongly urged that the wants be supplied forthwith. "I will go forward with the alumni and lead them, and carry out those schemes which I have indicated in my inaugural lecture. So far as I have conferred with the Trustees of the College, I have found that there is the most earnest desire to consider any scheme that may be brought forward to promote the interest of the students. I am able this day to thank God because I have been brought to this country, and to thank you for calling me here; and I believe that nowhere throughout the wide world could I have had allotted to me a field so congenial to my taste and fitted to do so great good with the Divine blessing than the one in which I am placed. [Applause.]

THE UPPER HUDSON.

Plan for Slack-Water Navigation—Prevention of Freshets.

The Troy *Times* says: "The report of the State Engineer for 1869, now being printed for the use of the coming Legislature, embodies among other interesting details the report in full of the surveys made in 1866 by Samuel McElroy, civil engineer, for the improvement of the Hudson River to slack-water navigation from Troy to Fort Edward, about forty miles, and a corresponding improvement to the Champlain Canal from Fort Edward to Lake Champlain, about twenty-five miles, with locks 225 feet by thirty and a half feet, adapted to eight feet water way; and also the comparative cost of improving the Champlain Canal from Troy to Whitehall, with locks 225 feet by twenty-five, and seven feet water way. The report discusses the topography of the Hudson and Champlain Valley, New-York Harbor improvement, river improvements below Troy dam, sketch of the Upper Hudson, survey extension for flood relief, sketch of the Champlain Canal, general argument for improvement, plans and estimates.

From this discussion it appears that a dam at the Highlands, on the Hudson, one hundred and fifty feet high, would turn the stream into Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence; that the remedy which New-York Harbor really needs for the difficulties of navigation at Hell gate from the swift tidal currents; at Fulton Ferry from the Winter ice-fields and tides; at the New-York slips from immense deposits of silt; at Sandy Hook from a narrow, shifting and shallow channel, would be found by connecting New-York and Brooklyn with a masonry dyke about four hundred feet wide, with two or more ship locks, and by making a ship canal at the Harlem River, so that the whole volume of the North River could go out to sea, and the present tidal flux and reflux be prevented on the East River, and the facilities of sound and river commerce be turned into their legitimate and natural channel at the head of New-York Island. This would also solve effectually the problem of connecting New-York and Brooklyn.

The details of the report show that on a comparison of the items of cost the sum of $4,534,379 will secure eight feet water way, by the river plan, from Troy to Whitehall, while it will cost $5,866,851 to secure seven feet water way by the canal plan, and that the 'commercial, military and mechanical advantages are distinctly in favor of the river plan;' the value of the developed mill power alone being shown to be about $4,334,600.

The suggestions contained in this report, furnished by an engineer thoroughly qualified to make them, merit the consideration of all who are interested in the commercial development of our State and our city, and it is to be hoped that at no distant day they will have a practical illustration."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

Charges of Bribery and Corruption—Altered Returns—Hard Swearing on Both Sides.

Yesterday the Committee of the Board of Canvassers, Messrs. Coman, Moore and Conner, to whom was referred the various protests sent in to the Board, met at noon, Alderman Coman in the Chair.

The first protest taken up was that of Mr. C. C. Pinckney, against canvassing the returns from the Seventeenth District, Twenty-first Ward.

The Chairman of the Committee said that the error complained of by Mr. Pinckney was evidently merely a clerical one, and this being altered the case was disposed of.

The following protest was then read:

To the Board of Canvassers:

I, James E. McVeany, protest against the canvass of a forged return from the Fourteenth Precinct of the Ninth Assembly District of the City of New-York. I received at that precinct, at the late Charter Election, for the office of Assistant Alderman, 121 votes; Col. Conkling, for Mayor, received 130 votes; Peter Culkin received, for Assistant Alderman, 270 votes; and Jno. G. Haviland, 83 votes; A. Oakey Hall received for Mayor 315 votes. After the canvass a portion of the returns have been fraudulently and feloniously altered, as will appear from their inspection, and as I am prepared to prove. The word and the figure "one" (1) have been scratched from my vote, so that the return gives me but 21 votes. The hundred stolen from me is given Culkin, sending his vote above to 370, being 55 more than Mr. Hall received for Mayor, and making the aggregate Democratic vote for Assistant Alderman 105 more than for Mayor. The fraud is transparent, and I appeal to the honor of the members of your Board for justice.

J. E. McVEANY.

New-York, Dec. 9, 1868.

A similar protest was read in regard to the Eleventh District.

Mr. Coman said the returns gave 429 votes for Assistant Alderman, and 424 for Mayor. It appeared to be a clerical error.

Mr. Chas. S. Spencer, who appeared on behalf of Mr. McVeany, said he should be prepared to prove that a fraud had been committed by the alteration of the returns.

Mr. Vincent Clark, Deputy Clerk at Metropolitan Police Headquarters, produced the tallies and poll lists of the Eleventh District, Ninth Ward, showing that Culkin received 107 votes and McVeany 180.

Mr. Spencer said it was apparent, on examination of the returns, that the "y" in the word eighty had been scratched out, thus making McVeany's vote 108 instead of 180, while Culkin's vote had been altered from 107 to 179.

Robert H. Johnston, one of the canvassers in the Eleventh District, Ninth Ward, deposed that the return shown him was sent to Police Headquarters on election night; it gave McVeany 180 and Culkin 107 votes; he signed that return; after examining the full returns now shown him, he felt doubtful whether they had been altered or not.

Wm. A. Dunham, another of the canvassers, was then called. He examined the returns said to be altered, and declared them to be correct; he signed the return sent to Police Headquarters with Mr. Johnston, but did not look at it before signing it; did not know whether it was correct or not; considered that return did not amount to anything.

The tallies of the Fourteenth District, Ninth Ward, were then produced, showing Culkin to have received 270 votes, and McVeany 121.

Mr. Spencer then exhibited the canvassers returns, on which as he claimed Culkin's 270 votes had been altered to 370, and McVeany's 121 to 21.

Mr. S. B. Lake, one of the canvassers in this District, deposed that the vote was 121 for McVeany, and 270 for Culkin. The returns now shown him had been altered; on election night he placed the returns in the hands of John J. Foley; the returns gave Culkin 270, McVeany 121 votes; they were compared and the result read out aloud.

Mr. John J. Foley, the other canvasser in this District, deposed that the returns sent to the Board of Canvassers were correct; he signed the returns sent to Police Headquarters on election night without reading them.

Alderman White deposed to having read the returns of the Fourteenth District, Ninth Ward; the returns shown him he had seen before; the returns were read by him partly at his own house and partly at the office of the Clerk of the Common Council; he deposited them in what he considered to be a place of safety; called there next morning and saw Mr. McVeany, who said, "I am beat," or words to that effect; McVeany pulled out the drawer in which the returns were and showed the returns open; the returns now in the hands of the Board of Canvassers don't correspond with the returns he saw in the drawer; didn't know who else touched them; McVeany remarked that the returns had been altered.

Mr. Daniel A. Anderson deposed that he was present when the vote for Assistant Alderman was canvassed in the Fourteenth District; he saw Foley take McVeany's tickets off the table and substitute Culkin's; the vote for Assistant Alderman was announced as 117 for McVeany.

Mr. Geo. T. Coppin gave testimony corroborative of Mr. Anderson's.

Mr. Lake was recalled, and deposed that before the canvass commenced Foley took him into an inner room and said that in his opinion the race lay between Haviland and McVeany; that he had a heavy bet depending on McVeany's election, and that he would give witness $25 if he would allow a portion of the votes for McVeany to be counted for Culkin. Witness refused to do anything of the kind.

Mr. Kinsley, Poll Clerk, testified that he wrote out the body of two of the returns. Those returns, now exhibited to him, had been altered. The vote of 121 for McVeany had been altered to 21.

Mr. Spencer said this closed his case.

The defence then called Mr. James Gough, of No. 42 Spring-street. He deposed that he saw Mr. Lake throw some of Culkin's tickets on the floor; saw Mr. Anderson pass Lake some of McVeany's tickets; this was about 6 P. M.; was interested in Culkin's election; did not speak of what he saw at the time; the officers would not let him get near the table; is a boiler-maker by trade, and works at No. 36 Washington-street.

Messrs. Lake and Anderson were both recalled by Mr. Spencer and denied the truth of Gough's statement.

Mr. Spencer remarked that he did not think it would pay to introduce more evidence. The Committee, he believed, understood the matter as well as he did.

Mr. Foley was recalled and testified that when the returns were given him he took them home and locked them up; no scratching was done on them; next morning he delivered them; he changed no tickets; saw some changed; the canvass was finished about 10 P. M.

The Committee called the canvassers of the Sixteenth District, Ninth Ward, but they not appearing the Committee took a recess until 3 P. M. On reassembling, and the canvassers not appearing, the chairman of the Committee announced that the case was closed.

Mr. Spencer went over the evidence and claimed that he had proved that a fraud had been committed, and asked that the returns be made to correspond with the poll lists and tallies.

The Committee then adjourned to noon to-day, promising to give a decision, in the matter as early as possible.

The Palestine Exploration Fund—Long Island Historical Society—Report by Rev. Dr. Budington.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held in the chapel of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening.

Rev. W. J. Budington, D. D., presented a report on the objects and operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund, with special reference to the recent explorations in Jerusalem. He commenced by naming a number of the gentlemen to whom the exploration owed its efficiency. Much of the evidence which was to settle many disputes was to be brought from beneath the soil. A preliminary exploration had been made of Jerusalem by Capt. Wilson, to whom they were indebted for an excellent map. The present exploration was under the direction of Lieut. Warren. He begins with the determination of taking nothing for granted. The inclosure on Mount Moriah, where undoubtedly the Temple stood, consisted of about thirty-five acres, and is known as the Harem-area. Mr. Ferguson maintained that this was a Christian structure. The spot on which the Mosque of Omar stood was regarded as sacred by Jew and Musselman alike. The object of Lieut. Warren now was to find the exact spot on which stood the Temple site, then fix upon the place where stood the altar. This he expected to be enabled in doing by examining certain underground evidences in the form of channels, supposed to have been used for carrying off the blood of the sacrifices made by the priests. Already he had found stones so nicely laid, ninety feet below the surface, that he could not get his knife between them. The speaker described the progressive steps of the exploration of the Tyropean Valley, the Arch of Robinson and the Arch of Wilson. The discovery of these arches appeared to establish the theory that a series of arches were stretched across the Tyropean Valley for the purpose of connecting the Temple on Mount Moriah with the Palace of the Kings of Judah on Mount Sion. He had already discovered the location of the walls of the City of Jerusalem, a fact that undoubtedly lead him to determine the site of the Holy Sepulchre. Lieut. Warren thought he had discovered, in the course of his excavations, the masonry which Hezekiah had caused to be built to lead off the water-courses from the aid of the enemy, so as to protect the city. Dr. Budington said he was convinced that the Christian world of this or of the next generation was likely to have grand solutions of truth made to them.

Wm. H. Thomson, M. D., who said he was a native of the land alluded to by Dr. Budington, and was as familiar with the region as many of the audience were with Brooklyn and New-York, related some interesting facts as to discoveries of evidences found in Sidon and the region about it. One of these had settled the fact that the Greek alphabet had been derived from the Phœnician language. Dr. Thomson's observations related to the traces of ancient civilization rather than the subject immediately under consideration.

Rev. A. P. Putnam expressed his gratitude for the discoveries that had already been made, and for the encouraging promise of more to come. He seconded the proposition of Dr. Budington that aid be sent to their British friends who were prosecuting this work, for out of it were to come great and grand things—treasures of knowledge—the reconstruction of history.

Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., said Jerusalem was a little tongue of land occupying less ground than there was in Prospect Park. It was about 1,200 years older than Rome. It signified "peace," and yet, since David defended it against the Jebusites there was no spot on the earth on which there had been more scenes of blood and carnage. He formed all his conceptions of the City of Jerusalem and its surroundings, without having been there in person. He pointed out some of the vagaries of tradition, and, altogether made a pleasant sketch of the topography of Jerusalem.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Roberts Homicide—An Open Verdict Rendered.

Coroner Flynn yesterday held an inquest in the case of James Thomas Roberts, the reporter, who died from the effects of a beating sustained at the hands of some unknown ruffians on the 11th ult. The following evidence was elicited:

Caroline Roberts, of No. 310 East Thirty-eighth-street, testified: Deceased was my husband; on the 11th ult. he was absent from home all night; on the following morning I heard that he had been injured, through the newspapers, and that he had been taken to Bellevue; I called to see him, when he informed me that he had been injured in a liquor-store at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-second-street; he told me that as he was leaving the place two men attacked him and beat him on the head; one of the men had struck him with his fists, and the other one, he thought, shot him on the back of the head; he said the name of the man who beat him was named John McDonald, and the other one he said he would shoot down as soon as he got out of hospital; he said he knew him, but did not tell me his name.

James Garrie, proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 585 Second-avenue: On the evening of the 11th ult., I was in my saloon conversing with a customer, when I heard my bar-keeper say, "Will, put that man out, he is bleeding; let him go where he got hurt;" there was no altercation; the man walked out quietly; I did not know then that it was Mr. Roberts; I knew nothing more of it until I met Officer Horsman, who asked me what had occurred; I told him I had heard of no disturbance, and that none had occurred in my place; I heard of Mr. Roberts' death through the papers.

Officer John Horsman, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, testified: On the 11th of November, shortly after six o'clock P. M., I met deceased on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue; there were two men standing near him, one of whom told me that deceased had been cut at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Second-avenue; I asked the deceased if he knew the parties who cut him; he said, "Yes, but I don't want to have anything to do with them;" he told me he had been struck with a tumbler while he was coming out of the liquor-store at the above place; he said, "Bring me to Bellevue Hospital; I am bleeding fast from the head, but I don't think the wound is much; I took him to Bellevue Hospital, and in the office I asked him again for the names of the parties who had assaulted him; he refused to give them to me; I saw no appearance of any disturbance around Garrie's liquor-store that night.

Wm. Darling, of No. 253 East Thirty-second-street, deposed: On the 11th of November I was in Garrie's liquor-store; at that time a man came in who was bleeding from the head; the barkeeper asked me to show him the door, which I did; he was very much intoxicated, and went out quietly.

Michael Garrie, of No. 304 East Thirty-fourth-street, testified that he was barkeeper at No. 585 Second-avenue, and was in the store when the deceased came in; his head was bleeding, and he seemed to be very much intoxicated; asked Mr. Darling to show him to the door; the deceased went out very quietly, and I saw nothing more of him.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by fracture of the skull, the result of injuries received at the hands of some unknown persons.

Newspaper Printing in Colors.

An improvement upon the ordinary flat-head cylinder press was exhibited yesterday at the office of Messrs. French & Wheat, No. 15 Park-row, by which it is feasible to print in seven or more colors at one revolution of the press. Small cylinders are made to revolve upon a segment of the periphery of the main cylinder of the press. Attached to the face of each of these small cylinders is a portion of the metal plate of the picture which is to be printed, each section of the plate being so nicely adjusted in its place as to make the picture perfect on the paper when it passes from the press, and each cylinder representing a distinct color. The specimens of the work shown yesterday were novel enough, and give promise of usefulness for the invention. The proprietors do not claim for it that it will supersede the process of printing in colors by hand. On the contrary, the invention, even when it shall have been thoroughly perfected, can only be made available for printing "cuts" and "plates" in large quantities. It would prove too expensive for ordinary small jobs, but could be used advantageously, for instance, on weekly papers of vast circulation, and would, doubtless, prove greatly attractive to their patrons. A short time since a paper in Boston issued an edition with colored engravings to its subscribers. The entire quantity printed—40,000—had to be run through sixteen hand-presses, once for each color, requiring the services of a man to each press night and day for two weeks. Under the new process as good work can be done by the single press in forty-eight hours.

Gov. Hoffman.

The arrangements made for the inauguration of the Governor of the State are as follows: He will be escorted by the Seventy-first Regiment, which will leave this City for Albany on Thursday, Dec. 31, by the Hudson River Railroad. The Seventy-first will be escorted to the Thirtieth-street depot by the Twenty-second Regiment, and will be received on their arrival at the State capital by the Burgesses Corps, one of the finest military organizations in the State. The Seventy-first Regiment will turn out about four hundred strong, besides their band and drum corps. The military will stop at the Delavan House. They will return home on the 2d of January, and will be received on their arrival by the Twelfth Regiment.

Close of Navigation on the Hudson.

Yesterday the Hudson River steamboat *Hero* arrived at her pier—the last boat of the season. It was with the utmost difficulty that the *Hero* succeeded in making her down trip, the river being in many places almost blockaded with ice. The Captain reports that he had the river all to himself coming down, having neither passed nor met a single craft.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, President Monoghan in the chair.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to pay John Houghtaling, late Clerk of Arrears, $437 94, for extra services, was adopted.

A resolution that the wages of laborers employed by the Street Department be fixed at $3 per day was also adopted.

A resolution was adopted fixing the salary of the official reporter of the Board at $3,500.

The Board adopted a resolution to appropriate $2,071 94 to St. Joseph's Church, Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, to pay assessment for construction of a sewer.

A resolution that the Comptroller pay the Pound Keeper of the City $416 58, for extra services, was effected and objected to. Referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

A number of resolutions to pave certain streets with Belgian pavement were adopted, and the Board then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

Frederick Hudson, a stranger in the City, and now temporarily stopping at the House of Detention for Witnesses, made a charge of larceny against Mary Strang, of No. 97 Cherry-street, aged 20, a native of Connecticut. He stated that he had $42 in a pocket in his shirt, and met Mary in a restaurant on the corner of James and Chambers streets, where she obtained possession of the money by strategy. Hudson discovered his loss soon after her hurried departure, and pursued and caused her arrest by Officer Crumley, of the Fourth Precinct. Mary said that the complainant had given her the money to keep when he was intoxicated. She was held for trial.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

George W. Robinson, of No. 156 Grand-street, and a physician, entered a charge of attempted burglary against William McMahon, who had been arrested at his request. It appears that Dr. Robinson heard some one working at the door leading into the yard, which is fastened by a bolt, and he saw the prisoner go from the door into the yard three or four times, when he caused his arrest, the fellow being caught on the fence. The Magistrate remanded the accused for trial.

Dudley R. R. Wilcox, of No. 254 Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, also appeared in court as a complainant against McMahon, as he had been assaulted in Grand-street and robbed of $81 in money and a savings bank book representing a deposit of $500. The officer arresting the prisoner found the missing bank book in his possession, so the Magistrate granted a commitment on that complaint also.

LARCENY BY WOMEN.

Mary Jane Smith and Mary Ann Johnson, of No. 68 Crosby-street, caused the arrest of Mary Simons and Elizabeth Walker, both colored, on a charge of stealing a lot of bed quilts, blankets, feather pillows and other articles, valued at $103, which were stored in a basement room at No. 68 Crosby-street, and the prisoners were seen near the door, on which marks of violence were visible, and they were heard to walk from their room up stairs to the one containing the missing property. Hannah A. Reeves and Hannah Dunn, of No. 52 Crosby-street, saw the accused take property from the room, so the Magistrate granted a full commitment.

BURGLARY IN FULTON MARKET.

George S. Lanphear, of the firm of Moon & Lanphear, appeared before the Magistrate yesterday and entered a complaint against Robert Shearer, a former employe of the firm, accusing him of burglary. The night watchman in Fulton Market, named Anson W. Turner, saw the prisoner, who had been arrested by Detective Hayes, of the Second Ward, in the office of the complainant at Nos. 3 and 4 Fulton Market, and after some discussion turned him out. Turner then discovered that the safe had been opened with a false key, and the contents of the money drawer abstracted. He then summoned Mr. Lanphear, who, on entering the office, discovered that the window had been forcibly opened, and $42 replaced in the money drawer, though several checks and other valuables were still missing. These several facts having been reduced to the form of an affidavit, the prisoner was fully committed for trial by the Magistrate. The keys used by Shearer were formerly the property of the firm.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

AN INTERRUPTED BURGLAR.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Burch being informed by a citizen that burglars were in the factory, No. 161 Bleecker-street, proceeded to the house, and finding that the front window had been broken open, entered the building. After considerable search he found one Thomas C. Kane, and saw that the safe had been partly opened, and that various goods had been displaced preparatory to removal. Kane being arraigned on a charge of burglary had nothing to say, and was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A DOG CASE.

John Snooks, of No. 227 Bleecker-street, made an affidavit that on the 2d day of November, a live dog worth $100, was stolen from his possession, and that on the 9th inst., the dog was found in the possession of Michael Beggy, No. 298 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, who was therefore arrested on a charge of grand larceny. Beggy being arraigned said that the dog had been left in his place by a man, and that he did not claim or want the animal. Notwithstanding this disclaimer, the prisoner was held in $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

DISHONEST CLERK.

John McDevit, a clerk in the store of George Mahon, No. 36 East Fourteenth-street, the fact of whose arrest was mentioned some days since, was yesterday arraigned upon charges of stealing from his employer, on the 15th and 25th of November last, goods valued at $126. The accused admitted his guilt, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

SHOPLIFTERS.

Yesterday John Stern and a confederate, it is alleged, entered the store of Lawrence, Brother & Freddy, No. 21 Mercer-street, and Stern asked one of the clerks for a piece of paper on which to write his name. It was given him, and the attention of the clerk being engrossed by his proceedings, the confederate snatched up a lot of hat-bands, worth $100, and both men fled from the store. The clerk pursued, and Officer Kaveney, of the Broadway Squad, joining in the chase, arrested Stern, but the confederate managed to elude all his pursuers. Stern being arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and was held for examination.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ENTRAPPED THIEVES.

Yesterday morning Officer Lewis, of the Tenth Precinct, noticed Joseph Keller, *alias* Wilson, and Geo. Wood each carrying a new and costly cornet. Judging that the instruments had been stolen he arrested both parties, and the property was subsequently identified by Charles A. Parsons, No. 63 Maiden-lane, with whom Keller had been engaged as a clerk, and from whom he had stolen the instruments. Keller confessed his guilt, and, together with Wood, who considered himself to be innocent, was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A FLAG OUT OF PLACE.

Nov. 28, a flag and a number of other articles, all valued at $64, were stolen from Robert J. Cummins, No. 24 Tompkins-street, and the flag was subsequently found by Officer Pike, of the Seventh Precinct, in the possession of Simon Dunn, a second-hand dealer, at No. 106 Cherry-street. Dunn stated that he bought the flag without any knowledge that it was stolen property, and that therefore he was an innocent holder, but he was held for further examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal City Car Accident.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of Wm. O'Connor, aged 28 and a native of Ireland, whose death was the result of injuries sustained by his being run over by a Second-avenue car on Thanksgiving night. Dennis O'Connor, father of deceased, testified that his son had informed him that the conductor of the car had some words with him about the fare, and had pushed him off the platform. Solomon Ziegler, of No. 337 East Forty-sixth-street, testified that he was on the platform of car No. 41 of the Second-avenue line, and saw deceased attempt to jump upon the car. He was dressed in uniform at the time, and had a sword in his hand. Deceased slipped and fell, being under the influence of liquor. The driver stopped his car as soon as possible. A verdict of accidental death was accordingly rendered.

The Animal Kingdom.—Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, of London, last evening repeated, at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church on Fifty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue, the lecture delivered by him the evening before in Brooklyn, on "The Plan and Unity of Design in the Animal Kingdom." Prof. Hawkins, commencing with an illustration of the jelly-fish on the block, proceeded to demonstrate that this small creature had the same vital powers that are to be found in larger animals, but in a modified form. With a variety of happy illustrations, he sustained his belief in the unity, rather than the development of design in the formation of animals. He was listened to with deep attention by a large audience.

Westchester Board of Supervisors.—This Board yesterday adopted a resolution in favor of applying to the Legislature at the coming session for the passage of an act to enlarge the judiciary power of the Court of Sessions of the county, so as to hear and punish all crimes and misdemeanors whatsoever, including crimes punishable with death or imprisonment for life. It is believed that the rapid increase of population and corresponding amount of crime in the county, will render it necessary, ere long, for the Court of Sessions to convene for a week in each month to dispose of cases and relieve the over-crowded jail.

Masonic Reception.—Last evening the first reception and sociable of Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, Royal Arch Masons, of which Mr. Wm. T. Woodruff is High Priest, took place at the Apollo Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. The "companions" of the Chapter, and their ladies, together with a select circle of friends, assembled to enjoy the occasion. The Committee spared no pains to make the affair successful, and the result was that it was one of the most brilliant and happy of the season.

A Noble Charity.—A new Dispensary (Homeopathic) has been recently established at No. 54 Great Jones-street, three doors from the Bowery. The institution is free to the poor, and is supported from the private purses of the managers, Drs. Campbell, Kuhn, Powell and Watson, formerly of the Bond-street Dispensary. The doors are open, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., and hundreds of the poor of the neighborhood have availed themselves of this noble charity.

The Fruit-grower's Club.—The Fruit-growers' Club met yesterday, at 1:30 P. M., at No. 245 Broadway. Dr. J. E. Snodgrass was Chairman. The meeting was well attended, and a discussion of asparagus and the protection of fruit trees and orchards against prevailing winds was entered into with considerable interest. Mr. A. S. Fuller read a paper on the subject of the day—"The Relation of Insect to Vegetable Life." The essay was an able one, and the ensuing discussion very lively and instructive.

The Derby Athenæum.—It will be seen by Mr. Derby's advertisement in another column, that the patrons of the Derby Athenæum are offered still greater inducements at that popular centre of literature and art. The names of Bierstadt, Kensett, Bellows, W. T. Richards, De Haas, Mignot, Constant Mayer, and Casilear are the artists whose pictures are to be awarded to the customers of the Athenæum within thirty days. They are now on view at the gallery of the Athenæum, No. 680 Broadway.

Crete.—Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford repeated his lecture on Crete, at Steinway Hall, last evening, before a large audience. He examined the early history of the island, and dwelt with great earnestness on the wrongs suffered by the Christian inhabitants at the hands of their Moslem rulers since, in 1830, the island was ceded by the Allies to Egypt. Gov. Woodford made an earnest appeal in behalf of aid for the Cretan cause.

Attempted Suicide in a Cell.—Mary Norman, a native of England, was arrested in the Fourteenth Ward at a late hour on Wednesday night, for intoxication, and locked up in the Spring-street Station-house. Early yesterday morning the prisoner attempted suicide in her cell by hanging herself to the grating with her apron strings. The doorman fortunately discovered her condition before life was extinct, and cut her down, when restoratives were successfully administered.

Stolen Property Recovered.—Detectives Coyle and Irving of the Central Office yesterday arrested Wm. Wood on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of velvet binding of different colors, a white lace handkerchief and a black lace vail. The property was found in his possession, and can be seen by the owner at the Inspector's office. Wood is under lock and key at the Police headquarters.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday, President Bowen in the Chair. The proceedings were of routine character only. The receipts of the Board for the semi-month were $3,594 80.

Sudden Death.—An unknown man, dressed in a black coat, gray vest and pants, and carrying a basket containing a cake, was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs in Eighth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and died almost instantly. The remains were taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

Accident to a Stage Driver.—John Hennessey, a stage driver, was thrown from his stage, in Madison-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, on Wednesday night, when he sustained dangerous injuries. He was taken home to No. 560 Third-avenue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud the Government.—L. Lippman, Charles W. Maujer and J. Schloss were before United States Commissioner Jones yesterday, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government of the internal revenue tax on manufactured tobacco. It appears that Benj. Payne, of Albany, made several purchases of tobacco from Lippmann, at No. 173 Water-street, New-York, as follows: 400 pounds of "shorts" on the 14th of November, bearing the mark of "Maujer, No. 17, Second District, New-York," and the inspection brand of "J. Schloss, Inspector, Nov. 12, 1868;" 800 pounds chewing tobacco on the 29th of October, bearing the Maujer label and the Schloss brand, and on the 27th October, 360 pounds chewing tobacco, labelled and branded as set forth in the other sales, that Maujer is a manufacturer of tobacco in Brooklyn, in the Second Collection District, and that the only return he made in the month of October was for 700 pounds of chewing tobacco. Mr. John Williams, Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Second District, was the only witness examined yesterday, and his evidence went to prove the quantity for which return was made, 700 pounds. Lippmann denies all knowledge of Maujer, and Maujer denies any knowledge of Lippmann. The examination was adjourned until the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Commutation Tax for Militia.—At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the Law Committee, to whom had been referred a resolution of the Supervisors of Alleghany County asking them to pass a resolution favoring the repeal of the present Militia law, and all acts now in operation legalizing the National Guard and the assessment and collection of commutation taxes for the support of the same, reported a recommendation that the Board should not concur with the resolution of the Alleghany Board, except in so far as they asked for the repeal of the Commutation law of 1868. A resolution was adopted favoring the repeal of the act for the collection of a commutation tax, in view of the fact that there was no probability that it would produce sufficient funds to meet the expenses of collection.

Siezure of a Tobacco Factory.—Deputy Collector Birkett, of the Second Internal Revenue District, yesterday seized the tobacco factory of John Thompson, in Quay, near Washington-street, Greenpoint, for removing tobacco with a view to defraud the United States Government of revenue tax. The quantity of tobacco seized was 2,608 pounds. The seizure included, also, all the machinery used in the preparation of the material for sale.

Extra Salary for the County Judge.—Yesterday the Kings County Board of Supervisors resolved that Judge Troy be paid $1,500 in addition to his regular salary, for assisting the Commissioners of Jurors in hearing excuses of persons summoned as jurymen, and performing other duties connected with the same business. This makes the County Judge's salary $6,500 per annum.

Winter Temperance Campaign.—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., will open the Winter campaign against intemperance at the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church next Monday evening. Addresses will be made by Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Tremont Temple, Boston, and Rev. Dr. Cuyler. The choir of the church is to furnish music for the occasion.

Salaries of Superintendents of the Poor.—A resolution in the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, fixing the salaries of the Superintendents of the Poor in the Fourth and Fifth Districts at $2,500 per annum from Jan. 1, 1869, was, after considerable debate, referred to the Committee on Salaries.

Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Association.—This organization has taken to itself a new form, and has become a permanent institution. It is provided that members, being sick, shall be taken care of, and in the case of the death of any member, his funeral expenses shall be defrayed by the Association.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Happy Family (?)—A man named Francis Deyer, aged 60 years, living in North Fifth-street, Jersey City, was arrested late on Wednesday night, charged with having beaten his wife. He was taken to the Station-house, followed by his wife, and when searched, she demanded that the few dollars found on his person should be given to her, in order that he might not have the opportunity of leaving jail by the payment of a fine. Yesterday morning he was brought before Recorder Martindale, to whom he stated that he was the father of nine grown-up children, that the deeds of his property were in his wife's name, and that his family were doing their utmost to compel him to give up to them a sum of $3,000, which he has intrusted to the care of a gentleman in New-York. This, he alleged, was the cause of all the trouble; and so persistently did they dun him that he was compelled to do common day labor. The Recorder discharged him from custody, much to the chagrin of his wife and friends.

Preparing for New-Year Calls.—Early on yesterday morning a baker named Rater, foreman of Firth's bakery, First-street, Hoboken, together with his wife Mary, and his father-in-law, A. Borman, were arrested by Officer Banks on a charge of robbery. When taken into custody there were found in their possession a black traveling bag, containing seven or eight pounds of pulverized sugar, a few pounds of currants, twenty pounds of lard, a pair of overalls, containing twenty-eight pounds of flour and a quantity of apple cake. They were brought before Recorder Pope, to whom the excuse given for the offence was that the articles were wanted to make cake for New-Year's callers. They were committed to jail in default of $300 bail; and from present appearances it is not likely they will have an opportunity of receiving many friends on New-Year's.

Board of Freeholders.—The Hudson County Board of Freeholders met yesterday. The keeper of the jail reported that during the past month there were 188 persons under his control. A proposition that a committee of five be appointed to watch the interests of the county in the next Legislature was defeated. One of the opposition urged as his reason that the county should not be saddled with the expenses of men who went to Trenton "to drink whisky and smoke cigars." After the disposal of some routine business the Board adjourned.

Attempted Larceny.—A young man named Wm. Kennedy was arrested yesterday for having attempted to steal a pair of pantaloons, valued at $5, from Norris' clothing store, Jersey City. He was partly intoxicated at the time, and was detected by a clerk, Wm. Bickerish. The prisoner was committed to wait an examination before the Recorder.

Drowned.—A man named Bernard Sheridan, in the employment of a Mr. Sweeney, fell, late last evening, from the trestle-work near the Erie Railway Depot, into the river, and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered. Deceased was 32 years of age and a native of Bergen.

Fire in Bergen.—A fire took place on Wednesday evening in Engine-house No. 1, Gardener-avenue, Bergen City. Damage estimated at about $200. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, Ingraham and Mullen, JJ.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
200—Sackett et al. vs. Whiting.	279—Pollock et al. vs. Loewenstern.
277—Getty et al. vs. Devlin	280—Estate of Oliver Johnson, deceased.
278—Minn. Cen. R. R. Co. vs. Morgan et al.	

Preferred Cause.

7—Killam, Ex'r, &c., vs. Allen et al.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
288—Wor. R. R. Co. et al. vs. Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain R. R. Co. et al.	294—Wood vs. Belden.
289—Briggs vs. Evansville and Ill. R. R. Co. et al.	295—Wilcox et al. vs. Marsh et al.
290—Bowman vs. Bernard et al., imp'd.	296—Ormsby vs. Brown et al.
291—Stack vs. Huffnagle, Adm'r, &c.	297—Ayrault vs. Murphy.
292—Pitman vs. Mott.	298—Erichson, Adm'r vs. Smith et al.
293—Oppenheimer vs. Stemfels et al.	299—People St. of N. Y. vs. McR. Reilly.
	300—People St. of N. Y. vs. Baker.
	301—Scott vs. Roberts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.—Oyer and Terminer, Business and Civil Calendar.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
5033—Claflin vs. Hanch.	5277—Purssell vs. Hanford.
2465—Hall vs. Am. and Mex. Silver Mining Co.	5313—Demarest et al. vs. Healy.
2467—Willard vs. Am. and Mex. Silver Mining Co.	5425—Spies vs. McCarter.
3787—Gans et al. vs. Kaufman.	5499—Avery vs. Barton et al.
5037—Hyams vs. Salinger et al.	5503—O'Reilly vs. Schultz.
5341—Lyall et al. vs. Lord.	5577—Libas vs. Newland.
5611—Spingam et al. vs. Posner et al.	5619—Landsberg vs. Crawford et al.
5681—Wilcox vs. Bollin et al.	5649—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Whiting et al.
5691—Wesner vs. Devereux.	5653—Rodman vs. Johnson et al.
5696—Sherwood vs. Croft.	5693—Meddle et al. vs. Schaeter.
1741—Barton vs. Isaacs et al.	5791—Wheelwright vs. Keller.
2235—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	5803—Tremper et al. vs. Murray et al.
3433—Marcus vs. Decker.	5819—Cogswell vs. N. Y. & Ione Sil. Min'g Co.
3769—Lyon vs. Chase.	5823—Thomas vs. Ballard.
3809—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.	5827—Cutter vs. Wetzel et al.
4517—Fibel vs. Nat. Ex. Co.	5837—Collins et al. vs. Bathgate.
4735—Mildeberger vs. Fowler et al.	5857—Hires et al. vs. Shields.
4777—Grath et al. vs. Youngs.	5865—Parsons vs. Salem et al.
4809—Johnson vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.	5869—Uhe vs. Schlessinger.
4813—Adler et al. vs. Rosenband.	5893—Whitney vs. Harrington.
4815—Goodyear Dent. Vul. Co. vs. Newbrough.	6017—Mabie et al. vs. Chapin.
4823—Leverett vs. Elliott et al.	6019—Weinschenck et al. vs. Jaroslawski.
4849—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.	6025—Crosley vs. Brasier.
4985—Reed vs. Saunders et al.	6093—Gray vs. Wallenbeck.
5053—Brown vs. Boardman.	6109—Oppenheim et al. vs. Strauss.
5055—Shepard vs. Kish.	6119—Ehrhard et al. vs. Halcker.
5071—Whitehouse vs. Hebbard et al.	6137—Packer vs. Wetzel et al.
5097—Cook et al. vs. Caulkins.	6139—Packer et al. vs. Wetzel et al.
	6151—Gardner et al. vs. White et al.
	6153—Nines vs. Le Baron.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2692—Wicks vs. Reid et al.	5292—Pitt et al. vs. Renvin.
3238—Bliss et al. vs. Levy, imp.	5325—Hoyt, ex'r, &c., vs. Valentine.
3272—Blum et al. vs. Frank.	5334—Smith vs. Stephens.
3998—Claflin et al. vs. Griswold.	5340—Goodrich vs. Hoskins.
4012—Chadbourne vs. Massett et al.	5346—Richmond vs. Reed.
4030—First National Bk. of Richmond, Va., vs. Wall.	5352—Ward vs. Smith.
4084—Fraitel vs. Levy.	5360—Wilcox vs. Wetzel et al.
4222—Shea vs. Richardson.	5362—Wilcox vs. Wetzel et al.
4223—Same vs. Same.	5384—Amone vs. Bennett.
4265—Wood vs. Am. Washing Fluid Co.	5392—Quassaick Nat. Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell.
4270—Rosenthal et al. vs. Lowenstein.	5406—Selden vs. Bayley.
4352—Gt. Western Ins. Co. vs. Thayer et al.	5408—Same vs. Same.
4380—Kopper vs. Morse et al.	5444—Miller et al. vs. Shanneghan et al.
4464—Straub vs. Millerman.	5450—Duryea vs. Tyler.
4484—Birdsaye et al. Monitor Horseshoe Co.	5458—Dominguez vs. Cum. Coal Co. of N. Scotia et al.
4534—Fourth Nat'l Bk. vs. N. A. Stinsley.	5470—McGrane vs. Lucas et al.
4594—Woodruff et al. vs. Donnan.	5472—Am. Law Co. vs. Schenck.
4704—Bartlett vs. Levi.	5492—Dickson vs. Cranford.
4788—Frazier vs. McClenachy.	5512—Baker et al. vs. Walton et al.
4804—Fields vs. Devlin et al.	5552—Knapp vs. Leszynsky.
4886—Cowles vs. Hill.	5554—Butler et al. vs. Herestis.
4916—Story, adm'x, vs. Orange and Alex. R. R. Co. et al.	5558—Francis vs. Ling.
4920—Devlin vs. Bristol.	5600—Babcock et al. vs. Foster et al.
4952—Fielding et al. vs. Morgan et al.	5604—Sullivan vs. Pac. Mail Steamship Co.
4968—Spelman et al. vs. Smith et al.	5614—Gladin et al. vs. Regensburger.
4978—Potter vs. Hyman et al.	5640—Clark et al. vs. Coles et al.
4986—Carter, Rec'r, vs. Doremus et al.	5786—Havnard et al. vs. Smith et al.
5024—Detmold et al. vs. Stam, impl'd.	5804—Lowry vs. Battershall.
5041—Russell vs. Sanborn.	5820—Davenport vs. Collins.
5112—Glass vs. Karcher, impl'd, &c.	5830—Keefer vs. Wetzel et al.
5148—Hoyt, ex'r, &c., vs. Valentine.	5834—Lowenstein vs. Rose.
5154—Dunham vs. Carhart.	5848—Parsons vs. Salem.
5180—Leverett vs. O'Neill et al.	5862—Shanny vs. Lyon et al.
5184—Hoyt, ex'r, &c., vs. Valentine.	5864—Shumway et al. vs. Curtis.
5194—Linsheimer et al. vs. Mellaney et al.	5890—Hetzelberger vs. Devereux.
5208—Lynde et al. vs. Howe.	5906—Clark et al. vs. Eddy et al.
5218—Weller vs. Crooker.	5908—Clausen vs. Wall.
5247—Fisk et al. vs. Nat. Bank of Vicksburg.	5934—Ottman vs. Ritzheimer.
5258—Rogers vs. Wetmore.	6040—Schwarzwaelder vs. Geoffey et al.
5274—Hagedom et al. vs. Rosenthal.	6064—Freeman et al. vs. Pulver et al.
5293—Sederis vs. Bauer.	6080—Hotchkiss et al. vs. Blakely et al.
	6144—Bensel vs. Oliver.
	6152—Gregory vs. Carberry.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 11 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
7—Wolff vs. Anderson.	176—Sykes vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
8—Myers et al. vs. Cochrane.	177—Honan vs. Chapman et al.
31—White vs. Jacobs et al.	193—Cipperly et al. vs. Little.
32—Same vs. Same.	204—Valentine, &c., vs. Ludington.
35—Hager vs. Mech. and Traders' Bank.	205—Curron et al. vs. Ludington.
36—Hager vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.	208—Hall vs. Van Winkle et al.
52—McRee vs. Empire Sewing-Machine.	214—Morel vs. Wolff et al.
70—Martine et al. vs. Spotts, &c.	220—Kritz vs. Frost.
73—Baldwin et al. vs. Powell, &c.	221—Walker vs. Pelletier et al.
82—Holmes vs. Badger, &c.	235—McIntosh vs. Erie Railway Co.
87—Murphy et al. vs. Nelson et al.	236—Belmont vs. Erie Railway Co.
98—Murony vs. Ruger et al.	242—Caldwell, Jr., vs. Pioneer Iron Works.
106—Hill vs. Newman et al.	244—Daggett vs. Cushing.
110—Crandall et al. vs. Wolff et al.	249—Birdsall, &c., vs. Livingston, &c.
115—Whipp et al. vs. Whipp.	251—Eagleson vs. Geischard.
123—Baker vs. Frisbie.	252—In re Hudson Fire Ins. Co.
135—Internat'l Ins. Co. vs. Trask, Jr.	253—Liverpool, N. Y. & P. S. S. Co. vs. Berry.
137—Gall vs. Schupler.	254—Ayres vs. Williamson.
142—Berolzheimer et al. vs. Cogswell et al.	258—Atkinson et al. vs. Huson.
146—Oppenheimer vs. Atwater.	262—Green et al. vs. Montana Mill Co.
147—Brainerd vs. Tewksbury.	263—Graham vs. Milina.
148—Brookman vs. Burtis et al.	268—Crommelin vs. Smock.
150—People ex rel. Davies, Jr., vs. Tucker.	274—In re Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Co.
153—Withers vs. Richardson, &c.	281—Valentine et al. vs. Ludington.
158—Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.	282—Curran et al. vs. Ludington.
167—Lissauer vs. Davidson.	295—Bates vs. Atwater.
168—In re Spotts.	296—Haw vs. Haw.
174—Marks vs. Beyer.	
175—Sherman vs. Roberts.	

Call No. 258, Garrety et al. vs. Dennech et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
267—Reilly, senior, Administrator, vs. Banks.	457—Hoffman vs. Reppert et al.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.	——Rankin vs. Van Loon.
473—White vs. Wetmore et al.	453—Crater vs. Sager.
475—Griffith vs. Casey.	477—Hobbs et al. vs. Ward et al.
423—Fayne vs. Beatty.	479—Sullivan vs. Herman et al.
317—Solomon, by Guardian, vs. C. P., N. and E. R. R. Co.	483—Hudson River R. R. Co. vs. Liftchild.
——Hone vs. Spaulding et al.	487—Church vs. Squier.
	497—Tracey et al. vs. Sherman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Laurence vs. Marshall.	966—Waters vs. Meyers.
861—Laughney vs. Murray.	967—Lynch vs. Meyers.
877—Patterson vs. Fitzgerald.	968—Duffy vs. Manice.
890½—Eschwege vs. Runk.	969—Lindsay vs. Wood.
892—Van Orden vs. Coburn.	971—Hall vs. Heckscher.
905—Rowland vs. McKinley.	972—Burnham vs. Jones.
——Josling vs. Acton.	973—Thiers vs. McArthur.
——Besseler vs. Kasschaw.	974—Hatch vs. Pierson.
948—Dandaned vs. Douglass.	975—McCahill vs. McCahill.
949—Straus vs. Herman.	977—Schnepps vs. Buchanan.
953—Tugwell vs. Schafer.	979—Height vs. Idaho Gold Mine Co.
958—O'Brien vs. Kelis.	980—Claflin vs. Marks.
959—Rosenfield vs. Kressed.	983—Hooney vs. Garland.
	985—Sterne vs. Hinde.
	988—Mitchell vs. Murray.
	990—Munes vs. Wyman.
	991—Bird vs. Mathews.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN—FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

Nos.	Nos.
84—Gaedeke vs. Lahey.	91—Farran vs. Reilly.
85—Fingleton vs. Campbell.	92—Seabury vs. Hastings.
86—Flynn vs. Thornton.	95—Beyland vs. Murphy.
87—Miller vs. Eckert.	96—McCoy vs. African Civ. Society.
88—Wimmell vs. Young.	97—Fish vs. Mead.
89—Hoefter vs. Stark.	99—Vielt vs. Wessel.
90—Adams vs. Rink.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION—REARGUMENT—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT—ITS APPLICATION TO TRUST FUNDS.

John A. McGlynn, Executor of David C. Broderick, vs. McGrow's Administrators, and Three Other Cases.—These cases were submitted at the last term of the Court, but subsequently the Court directed an oral argument to be made at the present term, and it is now in progress. The question presented is the constitutionality of the Legal-tender acts, the facts involved being of comparatively little importance. In the case whose title is given, however, they become of some interest from the distinction of the testator, the late Senator Broderick, of California, who was killed in a duel by Judge Terry. Broderick made a promissory note in New-York in July, 1858, for $10,500, payable at the Chemical Bank ten months after date to the order of one A. Welch. Three thousand five hundred dollars of this note was paid before maturity, and afterward it was indorsed

to McGraw, who demanded payment of Broderick's executor in gold, and refused payment in legal tenders. Such payment being refused, petition was filed in the Probate Court of San Francisco to compel payment in gold, and it was shown that the assets were sufficient to pay the amount in such coin. The Probate Court ordered that payment be made "in United States gold coin," to which the executor excepted, and appealed to this Court. It is now contended, in this case, and in different words, in the other cases considered with it, that the Legal tender act was within the powers of Congress conferred by article 1, section 8, subdivision 18 of the Constitution; and that in the choice of means to carry into effect its powers expressly granted, Congress is not restricted to those which are absolutely essential, but may select those which are useful or conducive to the end, or calculated to effect the object, and Congress is the sole judge of the degree of necessity or expediency. Nor is it necessary even that the power to be exercised should be necessary to the execution of any single one of the powers so expressly granted. It may result from the aggregate powers of the Government. The past practice of our own and other Governments is cited to show that the power to issue notes or bills of credit is a well-known and sanctioned expedient of Governments in time of emergency. On the part of the defendant in error in this case, it is contended that it was not the intention of Congress in any case to make the law apply to trusts or trust funds, and that to hold otherwise would destroy all trust and confidence between man and man, and hold out a premium to fraud and villainy, and without the slightest legal necessity under the Legal-tender act. Where rights are infringed, where fundamental principles are overthrown, where the general system of the laws is departed from, the legislative intention must be expressed with irresistible clearness, to induce a court of justice to suppose a design to effect such objects.

Judge B. R. Curtis represents one of the Willard Brothers, of hotel fame, in a case for the specific performance of a contract to convey real estate involving the legal-tender question, arguing in support of the constitutionality of the act; James M. Carlisle appears on the same side of the question in the McGraw case, and Wm. Preston, of Kentucky, supports, by brief, the same views.

Clarkson N. Potter appears on the other side of the question, and John A. Wills, of California, maintains that the act does not apply to trusts and trust funds. John J. Townsend contends that the act cannot affect private contracts made before its passage.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES—THE OBLIGATION OF CONTRACT—THE WILLARD CASE.

Joseph C. Willard vs. *Benjamin C. Taylor*.—This is a bill for the specific performance of a contract to convey real estate. The facts are as follows: In the month of May, 1853, the complainant and his brother, H. A. Willard, purchased of the respondent the "Willard's Hotel" property, in Washington, and considering it important that the "Mansion House" property adjacent should not be used as a public house except in connection with the hotel, it was agreed with Taylor that the house should not be rented for hotel purposes for ten years, and that the Willard Brothers should have the refusal of it for $22,500. In April, 1855, the respondent leased the Mansion House to the complainant for ten years, and contracted that complainant should have the right or option to purchase the property at any time during the term of the lease, for the sum above named, $2,000 to be in cash, and the balance to be paid in sums of $2,000 per year until paid. Just before the expiration of the lease, (in April, 1864,) complainant notified respondent that he would take the property, and tendered his check for the $2,000 cash payment. The respondent declined to accept payment in currency, and demanded payment in gold. The complainant therefore commenced proceedings to compel a specific performance of the contract to convey, contending that the tender of Treasury notes was sufficient. The respondent claimed, below, that the contract was made with both Joseph C. and Henry A. Willard, and that both should have been parties to the proceeding, and that they should have joined in the tender. A specific performance being asked, it was claimed that complainant should show that there had been such performance, or offer to perform, on his part. There had not been a joint acceptance by the Willard Brothers—the only acceptance contemplated by the contract. The complaint was dismissed, and the cause came thence to this Court. The great question in the case (all technical questions passed over) is whether Congress had power to attach to Treasury notes the quality of lawful money, so that by force of law they shall be receivable and payable for private dues. And it is submitted that the attaching such a quality to these notes may have been to attain either one of two objects—to create a medium of circulation among the people deemed by Congress preferable to the medium heretofore sanctioned by law; or, because it was deemed by Congress necessary to enable it to exercise its constitutional power to borrow money. If the last hypothesis may be true, say counsel, this Court is bound to assume that it is true. It can have no judicial knowledge of the actual motives which caused an act of Congress, unless those motives are declared in the act itself. But if an act of Congress is valid, provided it was passed as a means to a particular end, and there is nothing on the face of the act or in the nature of the case showing it was not passed as a means to that end, the judicial result is that the act was passed as a means to that end. The argument is reduced to these positions: That Congress having power to borrow money, the choice of means is with Congress, with but two general limitations: First—That the means chosen should be appropriate and conducive to the end. Second—That the means chosen by Congress are not prohibited by any express provision of the Constitution, nor by any just deduction or implication from its provisions. It is asserted that this Court cannot declare that attaching to Treasury notes the quality of lawful money had not a direct and appropriate connection with borrowing money on those notes by the Government of the United States. Counsel then answers the objection raised, that there are just implications from other provisions of the Constitution which prohibit the means chosen. The first objection is that the giving to Treasury notes the quality of lawful money impairs the obligation of contracts. The chief answer to this is, that the obligation of a contract, in the sense in which those words are used, not only in the Constitution of the United States, but in the jurisprudence from which the framers of our Constitution borrowed them, is that duty of performing it which is recognized and enforced by law. Other answers to this and other objections are made at great length by counsel retained in this case and others heard with it. After argument on the minor and technical points, opposing counsel in this case contend, first, that the tender in currency was not sufficient, because such notes are not a legal tender for any purpose. Because, if a legal tender, they are a legal tender only for debts, and the amount to be paid in order to entitle the complainant to a conveyance was not a debt or obligation of any kind; but its payment was simply the performance of a condition.

The argument of the Attorney-General will follow, made on behalf of the United States, in pursuance of an order of the Court giving leave for such a hearing. This argument will be on the general question involved, and will not, of course, touch on any special question applicable only to particular cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE WATSON & CRAREY CASE—FOURTH DAY.

The United States vs. *Thirty-eight Hundred Gallons of Whisky*.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning by the claimants recalling

Asa Blanchard, who was cross-examined by Mr. Courtney, and testified that he was first employed by Watson & Crarey, about five years ago as a distiller; he did not know them at the time; he lived in Peabody, Mass., and was engaged as distiller for them by one William Stewart, who brought him here and introduced him to Mr. Crarey; he left their employment a year ago last May, having worked for them three years; during that time he had often seen Stewart about the place; he could not swear positively that Nelson did not bring spirits to Watson & Crarey's in February, March or April, 1867; had no recollection in the matter.

The next witness called was *Mason Loeb*, who testified that in February, 1868, he was a rectifyer of spirits at No. 511 West Thirty-third-street, and that he sold Watson & Crarey, through Mr. Sloss, seventy-five barrels of spirits in that month.

Jesse H. Libby was next called, and testified that he succeeded Mr. Blanchard as foreman for Watson & Crarey; he kept the rectifying book; he was on the place when it was seized; there were about 4,000 gallons of spirits in the establishment at the time of the seizure; the last spirits he received was seventy-five barrels from Mr. Loeb and thirty barrels from Mr. Duffy; this is all the spirits that then were in the establishment when it was seized; there were about 125 empty barrels on the place; the brands had been effaced; he made the entries in the receiving-book, and generally made them in pencil, and after proving their correctness made the entry in ink; on the 11th of February, the day the thirty barrels were received from Duffy, he put it down in pencil; it being so late that afternoon he did not, as was his usual custom, make the entry in ink on the same day, but let it go over to the next day.

Cross-examined—He gave the paper on which was an account of the proof gallons, gauging, &c., of the spirits received from Duffy to Mr. Crarey the next morning. This witness was examined to some length, but nothing new brought out.

Case adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

ALL CRIMINAL CASES TO BE HEARD BY JUDGE BENEDICT—THE FULLERTON CASE.

During an intermission in the Watson & Crarey trial, the District-Attorney applied to this Court for an order in the case of the United States *vs.* Fullerton et al., which was set down for to-day by Judge Nelson. He said that as counsel for the defendants were in Court, he would like to have some definite day arranged to have the case heard.

Judge BLATCHFORD said: By a special order of Judge Nelson all criminal matters in this district are to be heard by Judge Benedict, and he will sit on Saturdays in the Circuit Court for that purpose.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE HARVEY WHISKY CASE.

A man named James Harvey was arrested and taken before Commissioner OSBORN, charged with removing nine barrels of whisky from the bonded warehouse at No. 14 East Twenty-fifth-street, the tax not having been paid on the same. The testimony showed that the prisoner forced an entrance into the warehouse early on the morning of the 3d inst., and removed the whisky on a truck. Next Tuesday was appointed for the examination of the case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 10.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE RIGHT OF COLORED MEN TO BE REGISTERED AS VOTERS.

The People ex rel. James H. Darnall vs. *The Board of Inspectors of Registry, &c.*—This case was before our Courts some time ago. It was instituted for the purpose of testing the constitutional question whether colored men have the right to be registered as voters in this State, when they admit they have not the property qualification specified in the Constitution of 1846. The relator Darnall, just previous to the general election in November, 1866, applied to the Registers of the Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward of this City, for the purpose of having his name entered on the lists, so that he might vote. Being a man of color, he was asked, under oath, the question, among others, whether he had been, during the year then next preceding, seized in his own right of a freehold estate of the value of $250. The relator answered no to that question, and thereupon the Inspectors refused to register his name. An alternative *mandamus* was then issued out of the Supreme Court to compel the Inspectors to register Darnall's name or show cause why they did not. The Inspectors made a return, setting up the facts of the case as above mentioned, and referring to the Constitution of this State adopted in 1846, which is at present in force. That clause of it which has application here is as follows:

"But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for the year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of $250, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election," &c. (Cons. of 1846, art. 2, last clause of sec. 1.)

To this return the relator put in a demurrer, and the case came on for argument to-day, in Special Term, before Judge Sutherland, and will be continued on Monday next, at the opening of the Court. There are several constitutional questions raised by the counsel for the relator, but the principal one is that prior to the Constitution of 1823 there was no distinction on account of color as to the right of suffrage. There then was a vested right to the franchise. The Dartmouth College case was cited to show that the franchise or the right to vote is in the nature of a contract as between the State and the voter. No State can, by the terms of the United States Constitution, pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and hence, when colored men once had the right to the suffrage the same as white men, as they did prior to 1823, no law, fundamental or statute, is sound which deprives the colored man of that vested right.

Case still on.

For the relator, Mr. Edward Gilbert; for the respondents, Messrs. Bliss and Cadwalader.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Belmont vs. *The Erie Railway Company*, and *McIntosh* vs. *The Same*.—The motion made by the defendants in this case for a reargument of the motion, on which Judge Sutherland appointed Judge Davies receiver, came on to be heard this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

The case having been called, Judge Davies arose and stated to the Court that the papers in the case were served on him only last evening, and he had had no opportunity to read them; that he was suffering from severe illness, and that his counsel (Judge Davis) was unavoidably absent. He therefore asked that the argument be postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Stoughton, counsel for defendants, said that it was a disagreeable duty for him to urge on the argument in face of the illness of the gentleman, but he had yesterday received a letter from Judge Curtis, saying that a case in which he was engaged was No. 6 on the calendar of the United States Supreme Court in Washington and would be called on Tuesday next. It was indispensable, therefore, that he should leave here on Monday, and as he was relied on by his clients in this case to present to the Court an important phase of the argument, in preparing himself for which he had spent much time, he felt that he would not be doing his duty to his clients if he consented to a postponement which would preclude his attendance in the hearing of this case. The receiver, of course, had no personal interest in the case, and if he could accommodate him without hazarding the interests of the defendants, he would be glad to do so.

Mr. O'Gorman said that the receiver's counsel was prevented from being here by stress of weather, and, although it was true the receiver had no personal interest in the case, yet he was an officer of the Court, with rights and duties that must be protected.

After some further discussion by Judge Emot and D. D. Field for and against the motion to postpone, during which Mr. Field, in speaking of the magnitude of the interests involved, said that the revenues of the Erie Railroad were larger than those of the State of New-York to-day, or of the whole United States forty years ago, Judge CARDOZO said that he was disposed to accommodate all parties so far as possible, consistent with the press of business before the Court and the importance of this case, and he would, therefore, suggest that the affidavits in the case be read to-day so far as they were ready, and the Court would sit on Saturday to hear the remaining affidavits, if any, read, and to listen to the argument of Mr. Stoughton. Then, if the parties desired, a further postponement could be had to such time as would be most convenient to both parties.

This suggestion was agreed to, and counsel proceeded to read the affidavits. This being a reargument of the case heard before Judge Sutherland, the affidavits were substantially the same as those read on that hearing and published the next day in the TIMES.

The reading of the papers on both sides occupied the Court through the day, and on Saturday morning Mr. Stoughton will make his argument in the case, the parties being first allowed to read such additional affidavits as they may deem it necessary to prepare between now and Saturday.

Judge CARDOZA said that he intended to give both sides a full and fair hearing, and no one would have cause to complain of unseemly haste in the disposal of the case, as had been done in the proceedings elsewhere.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—DEC. 10.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST A CITY RAILROAD COMPANY FOR NEGLIGENTLY KILLING A CHILD.

John Ihl, Administrator, &c., of Philip Ihl, deceased, vs. *The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company*.—In this action, already reported in the TIMES, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,800. The Court, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, granted an allowance of five per cent. on the verdict by way of extra allowance. The defendants propose to take the case to the appellate Court, and, for this purpose, obtained a stay of proceedings for thirty days.

Messrs. W. S. Yard and J. K. Furlong for plaintiff; Mr. Moses Ely for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

The following gentlemen, admitted to the Bar at the November General Term, have signed the roll and taken the oath of office:

William Stone Abert, Frank H. Angier, Edward L. Adrews, Henderson Benedict, Thomas T. Brownell, William G. Bussy, Robert B. Canfield, William A. Champlain, Julien Crevier, Jr., Henry C. Denison, George F. Demarest, A. K. Fiske, Artemus W. Gates, John Grimball, Ernst C. F. Gasteyger, Hiram L. Huston, David P. Hall, Jr., James W. Hawes, Wm. E. Hebberd, Lemuel L. Gilbert, John M. Hall, Louis P. Kirchies, Eleazor Miller, Albert M. Moore, Frederick M. Norcross, J. Livingston Provost, William C. Reddy, Michael J. Russell, George P. Sheldon, Frederick T. Small, Charles Edward Souther, A. M. Soteldo, Jr., Charles H. Truax, Henry C. Tuttle, Loring Watson, John D. Whaley, John L. Whitman, Marcus I Waldheimer, William H. Willetts, Jacob F. Valentine.

ADMITTED DEC. 10, 1868.

Albert H. Bancker, Anthony Barrett, Henry C. Bowers, Willis A. Barnes, Thomas V. T. Christophers, Edward P. Dunbar, Wm. F. Howell, Joseph G. H. McGlone, George Norris, Wm. E. McTighe, James R. Sharp, Jr., Frank A. Spencer, John D. Van Buren, Jr., Albert C. White.

The following gentlemen from other States have been admitted to practice at the New-York Bar, on motion: Thomas H. Guernsey, from Maine; George R. Ammond, Pennsylvania, and Andrew Dutcher and Oliver E. Gordon, of New-Jersey.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 10.

During next week the calendar will be called at 11 A. M., instead of 12 M., as heretofore, owing to the unusual pressure of business. All depositions must stand to 3 P. M., when deponents can attend and be sworn.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The following is the assignment of Justices of this Court for the year 1869:

GENERAL TERMS.

January—Robertson, Monell, Jones; February—Robertson, McCunn, Barbour; March—Monell, McCunn, Garvin; April—Jones, Barbour, Monell; May—Robertson, Garvin, Barbour; June—Garvin, McCunn, Jones; October—Robertson, Monell, McCunn; November—Barbour, Monell, Garvin; December—Barbour, Garvin, McCunn.

SPECIAL TERMS.

January, Barbour; February, Garvin; March, Jones; April, Robertson; May, McCunn; June, Monell; October, Jones; November, Robertson; December, Garvin.

JURY TERMS.

Part First—January, McCunn; February, Monell; March, Barbour; April, Garvin; May, Jones; June, Robertson; October, Barbour; November, McCunn; December, Monell. *Part Second*—January, Garvin; February, Jones; March, Robertson; April, McCunn; May, Monell; June, Barbour; October, Garvin; November, Jones; December, Robertson.

VACATION.

Monell, from Monday, July 5, to Monday, July 19, inclusive; Barbour, from Tuesday, July 20, to Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive; Robertson, from Wednesday, Aug. 4, to Wednesday, Aug. 18, inclusive; Jones, from Thursday, Aug. 19, to Thursday, Sept. 2, inclusive; McCunn, from Friday, Sept. 3, to Friday, Sept. 17, inclusive; Garvin, from Saturday, Sept. 18, to Saturday, Oct. 2, inclusive.

GENERAL TERMS IN VACATION.

Wednesday, Aug. 4, Robertson and Barbour; Thursday, Sept. 2, McCunn, J. and Jones, J.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 10.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

ACTION AGAINST THE PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. *The New-Jersey Steamboat Company*.—This action was brought to recover a penalty of $25 per day, commencing in March, 1866, from the People's Line of steamers, for an alleged violation of the act of 1860, in the construction of the Piers Nos. 40 and 41 North River, now used by that line. The plaintiffs claimed that the penalty given by the act attached to all such structures excepting piers erected outside of the bulkhead line established by the Harbor Commissioners under the act of 1857.

The defendants claimed that the penalty would only be incurred by the erection of structures outside the exterior or pier line.

The Court coincided with the defendants' view and dismissed the complaint, ordering exceptions to be heard at General Term in first instance, and that proceedings be stayed in the meantime.

Wm. Allen Butler for plaintiffs; H. H. Anderson and Charles Jones for defendants.

DECISIONS

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 10.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hubbard &c., *vs.* Brooks et al.; motion granted.

Babette Fuchs *vs.* Joseph Fuchs; report of referee confirmed, and judgment ordered.

Martin *vs.* Flash et al.; motion to vacate granted.

In the matter of the petition of Henry Brewester et al. to vacate, &c.; the prayer of the petition is denied.

Kingsland et al. *vs.* Braisted Jr., et al.; motion denied.

Frederick Schwartz *vs.* Ann M. Schwartz; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Maria Allen *vs.* George W. Allen; report of referee confirmed.

Stephen H. Gray *vs.* Georgianna M. Gray; motion denied.

Skinner *vs.* Bush; motion granted, unless the costs mentioned in the judgment are paid within three days.

McQuade *vs.* Connolly; motion denied.

Peyser *vs.* Raschkosky; motion denied.

In re the application of Peter Ray to be released from trust, &c.; motion granted.

Bates *vs.* Goodell; motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue.

Sherman *vs.* Sherman; motion denied without costs, and with leave to renew.

Richard C. Beamish, receiver, &c., *vs.* John M. Doubleday, &c.; motion granted, unless payment be made within three days after service of a copy of this order on the defendants' attorney.

Charles Hinz *vs.* Augusta Hinz; reference ordered to ascertain the proper amount of alimony.

Germeroth *vs.* Lessing; motion denied without costs, with leave to renew, &c.

Lorillard *vs.* Nash et al.; judgment granted.

Germeroth *vs.* Lessing; bail reduced to $100; no costs.

In re Isaac Reitenberg, &c., for a *certiorari*; bail fixed at $100.

By Judge Sutherland.

The People *vs.* James Walker; order to show cause granted.

In the matter of the application of Christian Martin to be relieved of guardianship; reference ordered to take proofs, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 10.

By Judge McCunn.

The Manhattan Gas Company *vs.* Barker; motion for injunction denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Jones.

Liftchild et al. *vs.* Johnson; motion granted.

Rankin *vs.* The Broadway Savings Institution; motion granted.

O'Brien, Sheriff, *vs.* Rowe et al.; motion denied.

Holland *vs.* Kiefeld; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Hoyt *vs.* Jardine; motion granted by default.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, the Grand Jury presented a number of indictments for various offences, nearly all of them being of a trivial nature. Among the cases disposed of by the Court were the following:

Samuel Smith, jointly indicted with Joseph Hovey, pleaded guilty of burglary in the second degree. The complainant, Mrs. Cullum, who dwells at No. 409 West Forty-fourth-street, stated that on the afternoon of the 24th ult. her rooms were entered, and money and clothing valued at $91, were stolen therefrom. The property was subsequently traced to the possession of the prisoners. Smith was remanded until to-day for sentence.

Patrick Gorman acknowledged that he stole eighteen unmade coats, valued at $200, from Messrs. Dayton & Sutphin, on the 27th of last month. The theft was committed in the daytime, and was an exceedingly bold one. In view of the previous bad character of the prisoner he was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months.

Louis Herring and Andrew Brown pleaded guilty of having stolen a case of boots worth $75 from Robert Thomas' store, No. 195 Eighth-avenue, on the 5th inst. They were sentenced to State Prison for one year and six months each.

Wm. J. Austin pleaded guilty of an attempt to commit a burglary. The prisoner was detected, on the afternoon of the 2d inst., in Mary Fetmond's room, in the house No. 62 Cannon-street, attempting to force open a trunk belonging to her. He was sentenced to serve one year in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Cahill admitted that on the 16th of last month he violently assaulted a man named Frederick Steeneck, striking him upon the face and head with a tin measure, and severely injuring him. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 10, 1868.

$9,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 114¾	100 Quick. Min. Co.... 22¾
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62.... 111⅛	100 Cum. Coal Pf...... 37½
17,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. Iss......s3 99⅝	100 do.......... 37
240,000 do.......... 99½	100 Mariposa Min. Co.. 5
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65........ 106⅞	200 Mariposa Pf...... 20
5,000 5-20 C., '65 108	135 P. M. St. Co........ 115
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 110⅛	200 do 114⅞
85,000 do........s3 110⅝	100 do.......... 114½
200,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65........new 110⅝	22 Del. & Hud. Can.. 132
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68........ 110¾	150 Wells-Fargo Ex... 26
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40, C... 105⅝	100 do..... 2d call 26½
25,000 do.......... 105½	100 U. S. Express..... 45½
1,500 N. Car. St. 6s... 65½	100 do b30 45½
5,000 do 65¼	40 Mer. Un. Ex...... 15½
20,000 do....bet. call 65½	100 do.......... 15⅝
25,000 N. C. St. 6s. new 63	50 N. Y. Cen 124¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c., bet. call........ 69⅝	200 Harlem Pf........ 120⅞
9,000 do.....2d call 69¼	100 Mich. So. & N. I..b30 87
1,000 do.......... 69	6 Ill. Central........ 144½
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new, 2d call........ 68¾	100 Chi. & N. W 76¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 89⅞	100 do.......... 76½
5,000 Erie 1st M...... 101	100 C. & N. W. Pf., b60........ 79¼
1,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st 88	100 do........c 78¾
3,000 do....bet. call 87½	100 do........b10 78⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 92¼	100 do........s30 78¼
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. B. 97	200 Mil. & St. P.... 65
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th... 80	300 do.......... 64⅝
1,500 West. U. Tel., 7s, Bds........ 88	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 84
1,000 C., P. & A. new. 92	100 do.......... 83⅝
1,000 St. L. & Iron M. R., 1st M. Bds. 86	100 do........b30 83½
10 Bank of Commerce 124¾	100 Chi. & R. I., bet. call........ 106⅛
13 do.......... 124⅞	100 T., W. & W........ 56½
5 Bank of St of N.Y. 111	100 Morris & Essex.... 90
200 West. U. T........ 36¾	100 do.......... 91
200 do.......... 37	700 P., Ft. W. & C..... 110¼
200 do.......... 37¼	100 do 110¼
600 do.......... 37⅜	200 do.......... 110⅜
100 do.......... 37⅝	100 do........b30 110⅝
300 do.......... 37½	100 Ohio & Miss...... 29⅜
100 do.......... 37⅝	200 do.......... 29⅛
	500 do......2d call 29⅛
	100 Chi. & Alton...... 140
	100 N. J. Cen........ 114⅜
	50 do....bet. call 114
	200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf., 2d call........ 92⅜

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$10,000 5-20 C., '62...... 111	200 Pac. Mail........ 114¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64........ 107¾	100 do........b30 115
10,000 do.......... 107	25 do.......... 115
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new........s3 110¾	100 Mariposa Pref..... 20
25,000 5-20s, C., '67..b30 110¾	100 Cum. Coal Pf..... 37
20,000 do........s3 110¾	50 N. Y. Cen 124¾
66,000 do.......... 110¾	100 do........b60 125
10,000 5-20, C., '68...... 110¾	30 do.......... 125
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 105½	50 Erie.......... 38
11,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 105¾	500 Mich. So. & N. I.... 86
17,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex c. 69	200 do.......... 84¾
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s., new 68¾	200 Clev. & Pitts...... 84¾
10,000 do.......... 68¾	1000 Chi. & N. W...... 76
2,000 N. Car. State 6s, new.... 63	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 78
10,000 do.......... 62¾	200 Clev. & Tol........ 101¼
1,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c., bet. call...... 55¾	200 do.......... 101¼
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d 93¾	100 do....bet. call 101¼
28 Bank of Commerce 124¾	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf..s30 82¾
100 Canton Co........ 48	20 Lake Shore...... 100¼
10 West. U. T........ 36¾	100 Ohio & Miss...... 29¾
20 Del. & Huds. Can. 132	200 do.......... 29¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 21¾	200 Chi. & Alton...... 140
100 do.......... 21¾	21 P., Ft. W. & C...... 111
	10 Chic. B. & Q...... 170
	60 Morris & Essex...... 91
	50 C., C. Cin. & Ind.. 75¾
	35 N. J. Cen........ 114¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50 Mer. U. Ex........ 15¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 84¾
100 do.......... 16	200 do.......... 84
100 Pacific Mail...... 115¾	300 Ohio & Miss...... 29¾
200 do........b10 115¾	100 do.......... 29¾
100 do........b3 115¾	600 Clev. & Pitts. ex-d. 84¾
100 West. U. T........c 36¾	300 Chi., R. I. & P.... 107
500 N. Y. Cen........ 125¾	300 do.......... 106¾
200 do.......... 125¾	300 C. & N. W..x-d.b3 77
400 do.......... 125¾	100 do.......... 76¾
900 do.......... 125¾	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ex-d........b10 79
600 do........s3 125	300 do.......... 79
100 do........s10 125	100 do.......... 78¾
600 do.......... 125	100 P., Ft. W. & C...... 110¾
200 Reading........ 98	
200 Mich. So. & N. I... 86¾	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$11,500 N. Car. 6s, ex c., b3........ 65¾	800 Mich. So. & N. I.... 86¾
200 Q. M. Co........ 22	100 Chi., R. I. & Pac.c 106¾
200 Pac. Mail........ 114¾	600 do.......... 106¾
300 do.......... 114¾	500 do........b10 106¾
400 N. Y. Central...... 124¾	2600 do........s30 106¾
100 do........b3 124¾	600 do.......... 106¾
200 do........c 124¾	300 Chi. & N. W..ex-d 76
200 Canton Co........ 48	200 do.......... 76¾
600 Reading........ 97¾	600 do.......... 76¾
100 T., W. & W........ 56¾	300 do.......... 76¾
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 83	300 do........b3 76¾
200 Clev. & Tol........ 100¾	100 do.......... 76¾
200 do.......... 100¾	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ex d........s30 78¾
400 do.......... 101	300 do.......... 78¾
... Ohio & Miss...... 29¾	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 68¾	300 T., W. & W........ 56
100 Cum. Coal........ 37	200 do.......... 56¾
100 Adams Ex........ 48⅛	100 do........s60 56¾
100 Merch. Un. Ex.... 15⅞	100 Mil. & St. P........ 62⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 26	200 do........b30 62⅞
100 Canton Co......b60 48¾	800 do.......... 61¾
200 Mar. Pf.......... 20	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 82½
100 do........b30 20⅜	100 do........b30 82⅜
100 do........b30 20	200 Ohio & Miss...... 29⅜
100 do.......... 19⅞	500 do........s3 29⅜
600 Pacific Mail........ 114¾	400 Mich. So. & N. I.... 85⅞
100 do.......... 114½	200 do........b3 85⅞
100 do........s10 114½	300 do.......... 85⅞
100 do........s3 114¾	400 Clev. & Pitts....ex-d 83⅞
100 Q. M. Co........ 21½	400 Clev. & Tol........ 101½
200 West. Un. T........ 36¾	200 do.......... 101⅜
1000 N. Y. Cen......s3 124	100 do.......... 101⅛
300 Hudson River R.. 126	1200 Chi., R. I. & P...s3 106
200 do.......... 125¾	600 Chi. & N. W..ex-d 75⅞
200 Reading........ 97½	400 do.......... 76
200 do........s3 97⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf. x-d 77⅞
800 P., Ft. W. & C.... 110½	400 do.......... 78

THURSDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The following comparative schedule of the Public Debt of the United States, as reported on another page by telegraph from Washington, to the 1st of December, will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, DEC. 1.

	Nov. 1, 1868.	Dec. 1, 1868.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,771,600	$514,771,600
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7-8	1,087,540,650	1,087,798,800
Sixes of 1881	283,677,300	283,677,300
Five ₩ cents, 10-40s	194,566,400	194,566,400
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000*	27,022,000
Total Gold-bearing	$2,107,577,950	$2,107,886,100
Three ₩ cent. L. T. Cert	$58,325,000	$58,140,000
Sixes to Pacific Road	42,194,000	44,337,000
Navy Fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total Currency interest	$114,519,000	$116,477,000
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,021,073
Fractional Currency	33,413,985	33,875,268
Gold Notes	19,716,840	23,255,840
*Demands free of interest	9,753,723	8,245,883
Total free of interest	$418,905,621	$421,398,064
Total Debt in gross	$2,641,002,571	$2,645,711,164
Less Cash in Treasury	113,873,019	106,679,320
Total	$2,527,129,552	$2,539,031,844
	Nov. 1, 1868.	Dec. 1, 1868.
Gold on hand	$103,407,985	$88,425,374
Gold Notes out	19,716,840	23,255,840
Belonging to Government	$83,691,145	$65,169,534
Net increase in Public Debt		$11,902,292

*Past due debts, not presented.

The net increase in the outstanding obligations of the Treasury since the 1st of November is $4,708,593
And the decrease of cash on hand is....... 7,193,699
Making increase as above............ $11,902,292

The sales of Gold to-day were at 136⅛@136¼@136@135⅞@135⅞@136@136¼@135⅞ ₩ cent. The Cash Gold is in easy supply, and from 3 to 6 ₩ cent. interest per annum is paid for carrying over balances; but the buyers for a rise manifested some extra confidence to-day on account of the continued hardening in the rates of Foreign Exchange, which have closely approached the Specie shipping points—109⅞ for 60-day bills on London, and 110⅜@110½ ₩ cent. for 3 days' sight. The additional advance of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. to-day checked the freedom of demand at the close of the day, although the impression prevails that a large amount of Exchange borrowed on Stocks in October remains to be covered before the New Year, which, with the remittances of the New-Year Dividends on the Public Funds and other Stocks, may keep the rates up for several weeks to come. But as remarked yesterday the large export movement of Cotton from the Southern ports to England and the Continent must supply a large amount of Merchant Bills or the Bills of our Bankers here based upon their advances upon Cotton. This calculation is strengthened by the increased orders now daily felt by several of our large Banks for Greenbacks and other Currency, with some Gold Coin, to go South. These remittances are felt rather more sensibly upon the Money market this week than last, and the prevailing rate on the Street is full 7 ₩ cent. to-day with a pretty free demand from the Brokers. The employment for Money, however, is perhaps more active in some other departments of business than at the Stock Exchange, where the present volume of speculation is not large. But the Railway movement, nevertheless, feels the change of demand, and, with few exceptions, the market is weaker, while the Public Funds also exhibit a partially bearish feeling on the part of some of the Street speculators in this line, who at all times watch the course of Money closely. The Public Debt Statement shows no further supply of Gold-bearing Stocks on the market since the 1st of November, the difference in the grand total being only $258,150, and the Secretary has more recently expressed the belief that he will not feel called upon to make further issues of Gold-bearing Bonds during his administration. Although the prices of all classes of 5-20s are ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. lower than yesterday, the business of the day was not important in amount, nor was the pressure to sell very marked. The transactions in the United States Currency 6 ₩ cents, (Pacific Road loan,) were again active at 99½ ₩ cent. The State Bonds continue steady in the absence of a decided speculation either way. The Tennessees, which were somewhat depressed early in the week, attract a fair demand, and at pretty full rates for both the old and new Bonds.

The Railway market was generally weak throughout the day; the fluctuations in New-York Central were 125@123⅞@124½ ₩ cent. The Western Roads were 1@1½ ₩ cent. lower than at the close of business on Wednesday, except Cleveland and Toledo, which was in demand in the Afternoon at 101¼@101½ ₩ cent. There was little or nothing done in Erie Common Stock. The lease, in perpetuity, of the Atlantic and Great Western Road by the Erie, was announced this morning by one of our neighbors, and the fact, we understand, to be confirmed to-day by Mr. McHENRY.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. Gold left off dull, Exchange firm. The Public Funds and most of the Railways dull:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105½	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅜
American Gold Coin	136	135⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅞	68⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	55⅞	55⅛
Missouri Bonds	89⅞	89⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	65⅛	65⅛
New-York Central	125⅜	124⅜
Erie Railway	38	38
Reading Railway	98	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	106½
Northwest Common	76⅞	76⅛
Northwest Preferred	79⅛	78¼
Michigan Southern	87	85⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110½	110⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84¾	84
Pacific Mail Company	115⅛	114¼
St. Paul Preferred	84⅛	82½
St. Paul Common	65½	63¼
Toledo and Wabash	56¾	55¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent., reg. 1881...... 109⅞	5-20 coup., 1868........ 110⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881... 114⅞	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871...... 119
5-20 reg., 1862.......... 106⅝	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871.... 122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862... 110⅞	End. coup., 1871........ 122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864.... 107	5 ₩ ct. coup., 1874...... 117
5-20 reg., 1865.......... 106⅞	10-40 reg.............. 103⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865.... 108	10-40 500 & 1,000........ 105⅜
5-20 coup. '65, n. is..... 110	6s Currency............ 99⅜
5-20 coup., 1867.......... 110⅜	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan.... 110	Illinois War Loan...... 101⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan.. 110	Indiana 5 ₩ c.......... 95
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal. 1870. 101	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873... 100
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1872. 101⅛	Tenn. 6 ₩ c., ex c...... 68⅞
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1873. 101⅛	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds 68⅞
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1874. 101⅛	Virginia 6s., n. bds..... 57
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875. 101⅛	Georgia 6s.............. 79
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877. 101⅛	Georgia 7s. n. bds...... 92⅞
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal. 1878. 101⅛	North Carolina 6s...... 65⅞
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1874. 100	N. C. 6s. new bonds.... 62⅞
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1875. 99½	Missouri 6s............ 89
Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft '60. 101½	Louisiana 6s............ 65⅛
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62. 101½	Louisiana levee bds.... 60
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865 101½	California 7s.......... 128
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870.. 101½	Cal. 7s. large bonds... 128⅞
Illinois coupon ... 187. 101½	Connecticut 6s.......... 10[illegible]
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879. 101⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York........ 140	Metropolitan........ 145
Merchants'........ 128	Continental........ 100
State of New-York... 109½	St. Nicholas........ 106
Commerce........ 124½	Marine........ 150
Mechanics' B'k Ass.. 116	Imp't'rs. & Traders'.... 133
Ocean........ 110	Park........ 153
American Exchange. 113	Central National.... 110
Bank of the Republic. 120	First National........ 211
Bank of N. America. 112	Fourth National.... 106
Hanover........ 115	Ninth National........ 112½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883...... 90¾	Tol. & W. 2d Mort...... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887...... 91	Gt. Western 1st M. '88. 113¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est... 86	Gt. Western 1st M. '88. 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.... 86	Gal. & Chic. 2d M...... 95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876...... 103	Chi. R. I. & Pac........ 98
Erie 1st M. ext........ 101	Morris & Essex 1st M.... 96
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883.... 91½	Morris & Essex 2d M.... 93¾
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880... 86¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.... 100¾
Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888... 83	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.... 100¾
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. '69-70. 101¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. 97
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85. 104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. 93
Harlem 1st M........ 100	Cleve. & P. 3d M........ 88
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82. 114½	Cleve. & P. 4th M........ 80
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.... 90¾	Chi. & Alt. 1st M........ 101¼
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c. 97	Chi. & Alton inc........ 90¾
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo 94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M...... 96
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ ct. 1870.. 114½	Ohio & Miss. con'd...... 86¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.... 93½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.... 93¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf 84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s. 104
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.. 96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 73-10 96
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.. 89	Mil. & St. P. 1st M...... 92¾
Con. 7 ₩ cent 1st M. bds. 92	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d.... 87¾
Han. & St. Jo. conv.... 99½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M...... 87¾
Del. L. & W. 1st M.... 97½	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M. 73¾
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd. 98½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........ 95

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,054,468 93; total payments, $1,063,936 70; balance, $90,079,851 50. The receipts include for Customs, $204,000; for Gold Notes, $315,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CARD FROM MR. JAMES FISK, JR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been absent in Boston for three days, I find on my return an extraordinary card, published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Dec. 7, and signed "C. Vanderbilt," which contains the following assertion:

"I have had no dealings with the Erie Railway Company, nor have I ever sold that Company any stock, or received from them any bonus. As to the suit instituted by Messrs. Schell and others, I had nothing to do with them, nor was I in any way concerned in their settlement."

This card is undoubtedly drawn out by the tender which, on Saturday last, I made to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of 50,000 shares of Erie stock at seventy per cent., and the demand which I made for $1,000,000 besides, which Mr. Vanderbilt obtained from the Company in July last.

The facts of the case, I am sorry to say, are as follows: Mr. John S. Eldridge, then President of the Erie Railway Company, made a report to its Directors on July 10, 1868, from which the following is an extract:

"I have secured a settlement and withdrawal of all the suits, and of all the interlocutory orders therein.

As part of the settlement, it has been arranged to relieve Cornelius Vanderbilt and other parties of five millions of their stock, and to give them two seats in the Board; also, that the Erie Company shall purchase of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Company, at 80, five millions of dollars of their bonds, the interest of which is to be protected by the Erie Company under the contract, and that the contesting parties are to take of the Erie Company, in the settlement, twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars of such bonds at the price paid for them.

That in order to raise means to take stock from Mr. Vanderbilt and other parties, arrangements have been made for temporary loans on the stock, with the usual margin of ten (10) per cent."

The following are copies of two checks, paid and cancelled, now in the office of this Company:

Erie Railway Company.	No. 1,096. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868. MANHATTAN COMPANY. Pay to the order of Jay Gould, Treasurer, five hundred and forty thousand dollars ($540,000.) E. W. BROWN, Asst. Treasurer. H. N. OTIS, Secretary. [United States Revenue stamp, 2 cents.] (Indorsed.) Pay C. Vanderbilt, Esq., or order. JAY GOULD, Treasurer. C. VANDERBILT, WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, per Wood.
Erie Railway Company.	No. 112. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868. S. MANHATTAN COMPANY. Pay to the order of J. Gould, Treasurer, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars ($460,000.) E. W. BROWN, Asst. Treasurer. H. N. OTIS, Secretary. (Indorsed.) Pay C. Vanderbilt, Esq., or order. J. GOULD, Treasurer. C. VANDERBILT, WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, per Wood.

There is also in the office of this Company a paper in Mr. Vanderbilt's own writing, stating that he places 50,000 shares of Erie stock with Work, Davis & Barton, to be delivered on payment of $3,500,000. This sum was paid, and the stock is now held for the Erie Railway Company by the persons advancing the money. The additional sum of $1,000,000 was paid in Boston, Hartford, and Erie bonds for $1,250,000 at 80 per cent.

Inasmuch as it clearly appears from these documents that some one of the name of "C. Vanderbilt" received $1,000,000 from the Erie Company, and as it does not appear by any records in the Company's office that Mr. Vanderbilt gave the Company any consideration for that sum except the discontinuance of suits over which he now says he had no control, it would seem that some further explanation is needed to relieve Mr. Vanderbilt from the imputation of an enormous fraud upon the other stockholders of the Erie Railway Company.

Nor is this all. Mr. Vanderbilt, at the same time, agreed to hold his other stock, which he said amounted to more than fifty thousand shares, for four months, subject to the call of the Erie Railway Company. Will he be kind enough to inform the public whether it is true, as currently reported, that he forthwith sold all his stock, thus breaking down the price to a low point, and entailing another severe loss upon the Company?

I am not disposed to commence a newspaper controversy; but if others are so foolish as to do it, the side I represent is strong enough in truth and proof to meet its enemies, either in the courts or in the papers, and let the consequences rest on those who began the war.

JAMES FISK, Jr.,
Comptroller Erie Railway.

To the Editor of the Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of Dec. 8 I find a rather vague card from Mr. D. E. Eaton, in which he complains that something is charged against him by Mr. Gould, in his report to the Directors of the Erie Company, and declares that the whole charge made or insinuated against him is without foundation in truth.

If I were familiar with Mr. Eaton, I should beg of him to have his letter parsed for my benefit, for I am not scholar enough to understand its construction, and am even in doubt whether its obscurity is designed to show superior scholarship or to evade a close scrutiny of the facts.

Cannot Mr. Eaton be a little more definite and give positive answers to the following simple questions:

First—Did not Mr. Eaton, while he was the general counsel of the Erie Railway Company, enter into a speculation in the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad, taking therein an interest of $10,000 and assigning half to his partner?

Second—Did not the persons engaged in that speculation buy up the Bradford Road and all its bonds, with trifling exception, for about $250,000, or less?

Third—Did they not find that the speculation would be disastrous unless they could put it off upon the Erie Company?

Fourth—Did they not issue $2,000,000 of bonds in the name of the Bradford Company to D. B. Eaton as trustee?

Fifth—Did not the Erie Company lease the Bradford Road for 499 years, agreeing to pay the $2,000,000 bonds?

Sixth—Did not Mr. Eaton draw the contract and act as counsel for both sides?

Seventh—Did not Mr. Eaton and his associates divide these bonds among themselves?

Eighth—Did not Mr. Eaton know when he drew the lease that the Bradford Road had never paid its running expenses, and does he not know that the Erie Company has lost $140,000 a year by the bargain which he, as its counsel, advised it to make?

When Mr. Eaton has answered these questions he will perhaps be able to explain how it was that last year, when he was engaged by the Erie Company as standing counsel, at a salary of $8,000, he managed to draw $38,000 for his services in that capacity.

It being one of my special duties as an officer of the Erie Company to investigate frauds in the conduct of its affairs, I have thought it more appropriate for me than for any other of the officers to put these questions to Mr. Eaton.

Possibly his answers may be so much more explicit than his card as to relieve me from the necessity of pursuing the investigation further.

Yours truly,
JAMES FISK, Jr.,
Comptroller Erie Railway Company.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., w. s., 87.6 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x87.6	$29,065
Bedford-st., Nos. 41 and 43, 40x75	15,000
Broadway, e. s., 101 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25.3x125	nom.
Houston-st., n. s., 60.2 ft. w. of Mulberry-st., 25x102	30,000
Harlem Commons, lots Nos. 177 and 190	12,000
Jane-st., lot 179, estate of Ireland et al., 16.8x60	6,000
Plot No. 70, Dyckman's estate	2,900
Ridge-st., w. s., 178.11 ft. s. of Rivington, 26x10.5	8,000
6th-st., lot No. 43, Stuyvesant estate, 25x97	16,650
19th-st., s. s., lot No. 11, Cooke estate, 25x100	nom.
46th-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	7,500
46th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5	21,500
46th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5	21,500
46th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	7,500
51st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	6,000
53d-st., s. s., 287.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.5	14,200
71st-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5	20,000
75th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102.2	2,500
78th-st., s. w. corner 3d-av., 102.2x105	56,000
89th-st., n. s., 231.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.8	6,500
100th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x130	10,500
121st-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100.11x126	11,000
127th-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	3,150
132d-st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x99.11	10,000
153d-st., s. e. cor. 8th-av., 100x whole block	21,875
153d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x201	10,000
153d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x201	10,000
153d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 5?x201	10,000
153d-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x201	10,000
1st-av., w. s. 80 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x70	6,8?0
6th-av., e. s., 25.2 ft. n. 123d-st., 75x126.3	21,712
7th-av., n. e. cor. 38th-st., 75x99.6	45,000
11th-av., n. w. cor. 73d-st., 54.10x375	25,000

Leases Recorded.

51st-st., s. s., 665 ft. w. of 5th-av., 22x100, 21 years, per year	$352
West 13th-st., No. 75, 14 years, per year	1,400
West 13th-st., Nos. 66 and 68, } extensi'n fr'm 1875, 6th-av., Nos. 204, 206 and 208, } for 6 years, per y'r	11,000
6th-av., No. 200, 13 years, per year	3,300
6th-av., No. 202, 11 years, per year	4,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bartlett-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	$6,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Summit-st., 20x80	2,500
Columbia-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Summit-st., 20x80	8,000
Conselyea-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Central-av., 18.8x114.8x16.1x114.3	200
Conselyea-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	3,200
Dean-st., n. s., 332.4 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x110	4,000
Dean-st., n. s., 366.8 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x110	4,000
Dodworth-st., n. w. s., 282.8 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 25x90	600
Douglass-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 56.3x70; Douglass-st., s. s., 19?.9 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.6x7?; Douglass-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 37.6x70	$8,500
Henry-st., e. s., 180 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 22x100	8,000
K…-st. and Wythe-av., n. w. cor., 22.5x110	5,500
Lefferts-st., s. s., 280.10 ft. e. of Classon-av., 25.6x112x23x112	1,925
Morrell-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Varet-st., 25x100	3,500
President-st., s. s., 183.8 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 188.6x…; Union-st., n. s., 273.8 ft. e. of Utica-av., 183.8x130.3x182x130.3	5,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x100, q. c.	3,500
Sackett-st. and 4th-av., n. e. corner, 100.10x100	4,500
Sands and Washington sts., s. w. corner, 25x104.8	18,500
Sigourney and Smith sts., s. e. corner, 175x100	13,000
Smith-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Debevoise-st., 25x75	3,000
1st-st., s. s., 168.7 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x88.6x20x88	6,000
8th-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Ainslie-st., 20x70	5,000
30th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.2	250
De Kalb-av., s. s., 24 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 19x50, q. c.	100
Gates-av., s. s., 350 ft. e. of Gates-av., 75x100	2,800
Hudson-av., w. s., 164.8 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20.10x65.4x20.10x66.5	nom.
Portland-av., e. s., 198 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	3,200
Lots Nos. 80, 81, 108, 109, map heirs G. Martense	720

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-st., Nos. 371, 373, upper floor, 3 yrs, per yr.	$900

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Frederick-st., e. s., 200 ft. from Market-st., 25x100	$550
Lush-st., e. s., Paterson property, 60x80	700
Market-st., n. s., J. Wagner's prop., 62 ft. front; Providence-st., J. Wagner's property, 50 ft. front	1,800
North Broad-st., w. s., Henion property, 25x104	1,600
Providence-st., 87 ft. from Bowery-st., C. Eggert's, 50 ft. front	400
1st-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Bond-st., 26x100	350

Bloomfield.

1st-st., Davis' property, 51x115	$450

Jersey City.

Coles-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 20x100	$10,500
Erie-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 25x100	14,500
Mercer-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Varick-st., 21.8x100	3,333
Mercer-st., s. s., 121.8 ft. e. of Varick-st., 21.8x100	3,333
Mercer-st., s. s., 143.4 ft. e. of Varick-st., 21.8x100	3,333
South 3d-st., s. s., 62.5 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 18.9x61.3; South 3d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Erie-st., 25x100; South 3d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Erie-st., 25x50	12,000
South 3d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Erie-st., 25x100	10,000
South 3d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Grove-st., 25x100	10,000
Lot No. 21, block No. 36, Van Vorst's farm, 25x100	4,700

Hudson City.

Webster-av., lot No. 14, City map, 25x100	$14,600

Hoboken—North Hoboken.

Main-st., e. s., lots Nos. 247, 248, block No. 35, 50x100	$900
Jackson-st., e. s., lots Nos. 13, 14, block No. 66, Coster estate, 5?x100	1,200

Union.

Lewis-st., s. s., lots Nos. 943, 944, block No. 1, map North Hoboken, 50x100	$1,100

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	3	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	8,422	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Pork, bbls	1,018
Cornmeal, bags	4,630	Cut Meats, pkgs	540
Wheat, bushels	1,440	Lard, pkgs	647
Corn, bushels	1,500	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	996
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	685
Oats bushels	1,300	Petroleum, bbls	2,633

ASHES—Have been in very moderate demand at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been rather more freely dealt in, including Java, 21½c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₩ ℔. Sales, 3,100 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, and firm in price. Sales, 3,497 bales, (of which 300 bales were to arrive,) including 647 bales to spinners, 875 bales to speculators, 1,675 bales to shippers, and 300 bales in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ ℔	22	22¾	22½@22¾
Good Ordinary, ₩ ℔	23	23¾	23¾@23¾
Low Middling, ₩ ℔	24	24¾	24¾@24¾
Middling, ₩ ℔	25	25¾	25½@25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,857
Receipts last week	20,791
Receipts preceding week	21,363
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	280,622
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	612,534
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	87,514
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	300,784
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	721,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	562,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	351,000
Exports, same time last year	263,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	226,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	245,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been less abundant, and have been in good request at firmer prices, including Jersey Extra brands, 41c.@42c.; State and Pennsylvania 40c.@41c.; Ordinary Western, 37c.@38c.; Western, by Express, 38c.@39c.; Canada, 38c.@39c.; Limed, 29c.@31c., ₩ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are dull, with a market well supplied. Good lots in store selling at an average price of $4 50 ₩ bbl. Grapes are plenty and do not improve. Cranberries still tend upward: Apples, Common, $3@$3 50; Apples, Greening, $4@$4 50; Apples, Baldwin, $4@$4 50; Apples, Spitzenburg, $4@$4 50; Apples, mixed lots, $4@$4 50 ₩ bbl.; Grapes, Isabella, 6c.@8c.; Grapes, Common, 3c.@4c.; Grapes, Catawba, 12c.@15c. ₩ ℔.; Quinces, $8@$12; Cranberries, $18@$24 ₩ bbl. Dried Apples and Peaches are inactive. Cherries and Raspberries are in demand. Blackberries are dull: New Apples, State, 10c.@11c.; New Apples, Western, 9½c.@10½c.; New Apples, Southern, 7½c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 25c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 18c.@23c.; Peaches, Common, 10c.@18c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@13½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@10½c.; Blackberries, 18c.@20c.; Raspberries, 44c.@46c.; Cherries, pitted, 42c.@45c.; Plums, 28c.@30c. ₩ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively request to-day, particularly the low and medium grades, and prices have again advanced 5c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,650 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 60; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 95@$7 45; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 45@$8 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 10@$7 60 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90@$6 60
Extra State	6 95@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 10@ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 65@11 65
Extra Genessee	8 25@11 65
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 50@14 25

Southern Flour has been in demand and firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $6 80@$8 25 for poor to fair, and $8 25@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour is quiet and nearly nominal; sales have been made of 285 bbls. at $6 40@$12 as extremes for old and new Extras, ₩ 196 ℔s. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $6 50@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 425 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $4 65@$5 25 for Western; $5@$5 15 for Jersey, $5 40 for City, $5 50 for Fairfax and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in request at $4 25@$4 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has again advanced 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, on, however, a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 25@$2 30; Red Western on private terms; fair No. 1 Spring at $1 68½; No. 2 Spring at $1 60@$1 61; and White California at $2 22 ₩ bushel. Corn has been moderately sought after at about uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,500 bushels, at $1 12@$1 15 for unsound and damp; $1 14½@$1 17½ for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 07@$1 13 for new White and Yellow ₩ bushel. Rye has been in request at $1 50@$1 55 for Western and State, ₩ bushel; sales 3,500 bushels. Barley has been inactive; a small lot of German was reported as having been sold at $2 30 ₩ bushel. Of Barley Malt, small sales were reported at $2 15@$2 20 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in fairly active request at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 106,500 bushels at 79½c.@80c. for Western, afloat; and 80c. for State, ₩ bushel. The light arrivals of Beans during the past week cause a firmer feeling among holders, and a temporary advance is looked for. Peas are dull and nominal. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, $3 30@$3 40; Beans, Marrows, prime, $4 20@$4 30; Beans, Mediums, prime, $3 40@$3 50, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in rather more demand at 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 25 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₩ 100 ℔s. Straw is in request at 90c.@$1 15c. for short and long, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continues inactive, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₩ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₩ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather light demand, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; English Islands at 48c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 50c.@75c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@45½c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $1 25@$7 75 ₩ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in quite moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 03@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@97c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has attracted more attention, at 18c.@18½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 31½c.@35... for refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are quiet and unchanged in price. We quote: Monitor, $1 75@$2; Buckeye, $1 75@$2 25; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Prince Alberts, $2 75@$3 50; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware Sweet, $4 50@$5 50; Norfolk Sweet, $3 50@$4 50; Onions, Red, $5@$6; Onions, Yellow, $6@$6 50; Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl. $2@$2 50; Cabbages, ₩ 100, $8@$12; Russia Turnips, ₩ bbl., $2@2 25; Pumpkins, ₩ 100, $8@$12.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is overstocked with Poultry, as receipts appear to increase instead of diminish. Buyers have it all their own way; prices, consequently, are slow and irregular. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 12c.@17c.; Geese, 9c.@13c.; Ducks, 13c.@17c.; Chickens, 10c.@14c.; Fowls, 10c.@12c. ₩ ℔. *Game*—Woodcock, ₩ pair, $1@$1 25. Quail, ₩ dozen, $2 50@$2 75; Partridge, ₩ pair, $1 25@$1 40; Grouse, ₩ pair, $1 30@$1 40; Venison, carcass, ₩ ℔., 12c.@13c.; Venison, saddle, ₩ ℔., 16c.@18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $25 50@$26 for New City and Western Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Old Western Mess; $22 25@$25 for Old and New Prime Mess; $25 50 for thin Mess; $19 75@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, seller January, $25@$25 25 ₩ bbl. City Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ ℔. Western rule quite nominal at 10¾c.@11½c. Cut Meats have been in request at former prices. Sales equal to 190 packages at 12c.@15c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon continues in request at buoyant prices; sales 250 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13½c.@13¾c. here; Short Rib at 14½c. ₩ ℔. Lard continues in good demand at rising prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 675 tierces and bbls. at 15½c.@16½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 15¾c.@16c. for Prime City, and 16c.@16½c. for Good to Choice Western Steam, ₩ ℔.; sales were also reported of 1,750 tierces Prime Steam, January and February delivery, sellers' options, at 15½c.@15¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef is in less demand at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef is salable and firm, including New Prime Mess at $26 50@$29 50, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ₩ tierce; sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams are in more demand at $30@$32 ₩ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARR & FLOYD in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES review thus:

The General Produce market has, during the week just closed, been characterized by great inactivity and lack of demand. The market for Butter has increased in dullness since our last report, and with only a light local demand, the tendency to lower prices is more clearly defined. In many of the leading Butter counties in the State the great bulk of the crop remains untouched in the dairy rooms, being held by speculators or the dairymen for higher prices, notwithstanding which the market continues amply supplied, and without the slightest symptom of the long-promised and expected advance in rates occurring. Meanwhile the actual time for the consumption of the crop is decreasing, and is now limited to less than four months, with speculative hopes hourly growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." The total receipts for the week are 12,102 packages. The market closes with an almost absence of demand, and with a lower range of prices foreshadowed. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₩ ℔	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₩ ℔	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₩ ℔	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₩ ℔	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₩ ℔	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₩ ℔	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₩ ℔	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₩ ℔	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₩ ℔	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ ℔	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₩ ℔	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ ℔	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ ℔	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₩ ℔	28	@30
Common Western, ₩ ℔	20	@25

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 27,333 boxes. The Cheese trade has assimilated to the demand for other lines of produce, and the week just closed has been one of unusual dullness and inactivity. We note an estimate of the amount of Cheese left in this State, City and country, going the rounds of the Press, which computes the stock at not over 225,000 boxes. This is clearly an error, and should not pass unchallenged; therefore, we state that 225,000 boxes will hardly cover 50 ₩ cent. of the actual stock now held in this State. The market for Cheese is very firm, and the present tendency is clearly to higher prices. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ ℔	18½	@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₩ ℔	17	@18
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ ℔	17	@18
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₩ ℔	16	@17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SUGARS—Have been quoted rather firmer, on a moderate business. Sales have been reported of 730 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 1,250 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ₩ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at 13½c.@15½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 62,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 38,000 ℔s. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 24,000 ℔s. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Continues quiet at $1 01@$1 02½ ₩ gallon. Sales 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d.@⅝d. ₩ ℔.; 300 bales Hops, by steamer, at ½d. ₩ ℔.: 500 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s.; 150 tierces Lard, by sail, at 27s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil Cake, by sail, at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton; and 60 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₩ hhd. For London, 500 bales Hops, by steamer, at 1d. ₩ ℔. For Glasgow, by steamer, 800 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl., and 100 tierces Lard at 45s. ₩ ton.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1868.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Norton, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, McGrath, McQuade—11.

The minutes of December five and seven were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School number seventeen, in Forty-seventh-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School number twenty-eight, in Fortieth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School Number Fifty-one, in Forty-fourth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School Number Fifty-eight, in Fifty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and contract to the lowest bidder, for the paving of Waverley-place from Broadway to Christopher-street, with wooden pavement, known as the improved pavement, (McGonegal patent,) and that crosswalks be laid or relaid at each of the intersecting streets, and that a contract be awarded provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of the pastor of St. Lawrence's Church a sum sufficient to pay taxes.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying John W. Quincy, President of Board of Trustees of Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, a sum sufficient to pay an assessment.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That the actual opening of Eighty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and East River, take place on the 1st day of December, 1868.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, for the sum of two hundred dollars with interest, being amount of assessment levied against the property of said Church, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and crosswalks be laid at the westerly intersection of Fifth-avenue and the easterly intersection of Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, resolution and ordinance amended by striking out the words "and crosswalks be laid at the westerly intersection of Fifth-avenue and the easterly intersection of Sixth-avenue," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the roof and rooms over Jefferson Market to be properly repaired without delay, the same being in a very bad condition.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Cuddy moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue B, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Moore moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Saturday next, the twelfth instant, at three o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to place two lamps in front of the Methodist Episcopal Mission Chapel, number one hundred and eighty-six Franklin-street.

Which was laid over.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

And the President declared the Board adjourned until Saturday next, the twelfth instant, at three o'clock P. M. JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LES BAVARDS, and BARBE-BLEUE, (second act.) Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss. Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
KING RENE'S DAUGHTER, &c. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOSR, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE BY PROF. GUYOT. Subject—"The Barometer and its Uses."

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH. Subject—"Eloquence."

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An armistice of two days has been agreed upon between the Republican insurgents at Cadiz and the Spanish authorities, to permit the burial of the dead and the removal from the city of all women and children. The insurgents have released 700 convicts from the galleys and prisons, and placed arms in their hands to fight against the Government troops. At the expiration of the armistice an assault is to be made upon the city by the army and navy combined.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan of Turkey has sent an *ultimatum* to Greece, and demands an answer within five days. It is also stated that England and France sustain the Sultan in his demands upon the Grecian Government.

One of the missing boats of the steamship *Hibernia*, which was recently lost at sea, has arrived at Donegal, Ireland. Twenty-eight persons left the ship in her, but only three survived. The boat was capsized, and the twenty-five others were drowned. There are two other boats containing fifty-three persons not yet heard from.

Mount Etna is again in a state of eruption, and sends up clouds of sand, portions of which fall in the streets of Messina, distant fifty miles.

The new British Ministry had an interview with the Queen on Wednesday, and formally accepted their appointments. Several new appointments to office are announced. The new Parliament was opened last evening by Royal Commission, the usual speech of the Queen being omitted. Right Hon. JOHN EVELYN DENNISON was elected Speaker.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, several select committees appointed at the last session were continued, among them the Committee which was intrusted with the investigation of the bribery and corruption charges made against certain Senators during the Impeachment trial. The various standing committees were then chosen as agreed upon in caucus. The list of bills on the table was then read and the bills referred to the several committees. The one passed by the House transferring the control of the Indian Bureau from the Department of the Interior to the War Department, gave rise to some discussion, after which it was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. An amendment to the Constitution to the effect that no person shall hereafter be deprived of his political rights on account of race or color, was submitted and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The conclusion of the President's Message was read, after which that document was laid on the table and ordered printed. Mr. EDMUNDS stated that in view of the President's extraordinary financial proposition, he would, on Tuesday next, call for the consideration of the resolution offered by him in November last, which declares that the faith of the United States is pledged to the payment of the national debt. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN denounced the Message in unmeasured terms, and was loudly applauded. The Senate then adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

The Speaker of the House announced the changes in committees rendered necessary by the resignations of members who were serving on other committees. The Military Committee reported on several bills of minor importance, and they were passed. The same Committee reported a bill providing for a national system of military education, authorizing the appointment of army officers as instructors to one or more colleges in each State. Mr. GARFIELD desired to have the bill made a special order, but after considerable discussion it was laid on the table. At the expiration of the morning hour a number of bills on the Speaker's table were referred to committees. Mr. WASHBURNE offered a joint resolution providing for a recess of both Houses from Dec. 21 to Jan. 5. After the rejection of an amendment providing for a shorter recess, the resolution was adopted. A bill providing for the redemption of legal-tender notes was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It provides for the exchange of notes at the Treasury at the rate of $135 for $100 in gold for one month, reducing the rate of exchange one dollar each month, until gold and notes are of the same value. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and was addressed at length by Mr. BLAINE on national topics. When the Committee rose a few bills were introduced and referred, after which the House adjourned until Monday next.

GENERAL.

Mr. DOUGLAS LOVE, foreman of the Detmold coal mine, on George's Creek, about eight miles from Frostburg, Md., was murdered at his house on Sunday evening. He was called to the door by two strangers, and as soon as he appeared was fired at from pistols in the hands of each. The ball from one entered the door, and that from the other penetrated his brain and killed him almost instantly. No clue to the murderers has been obtained, but it is thought that they were men who had recently been discharged from work by Mr. LOVE.

The Gettysburg Cemetery Association met in Washington on Wednesday, and elected D. MILLS, of Gettysburg, President; JOHN R. BARTOLD, of Rhode Island, Secretary, and J. R. RUSSELL, of Gettysburg, Treasurer. The cemetery is to be dedicated on July 1, 1869, and the Committee of Arrangements consists of D. WALLS, of Pennsylvania; R. H. MITRUY, of New-York; J. R. RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania; E. M. DUBOIS, of New-Jersey; W. Y. SELLACK, of Wisconsin, and B. DEFORD, of Maryland.

The house in which WARREN GEORGE was recently murdered, in East Orrington, Me., was burned to the ground on Monday evening by parties unknown. The examination of HOWARD A. CLEVELAND, the supposed murderer, was held in Bangor, on Tuesday. He was bound over for trial at the February Term of the Supreme Court for Penobscot County, and Mrs. BLAISDEL, his mother, was also held to answer at the same time in the sum of $1,000, which security was furnished.

In Polk County, Ind., an unknown disease has broken out among the cattle. About 150 have died during the past week. Some think the disease is caused by eating smutty corn.

A Dr. FENNIMORE was murdered by one of his step-sons, named ATCHISON, a few days ago, at his house in the village of Hickory, nine miles north of Washington, Penn. He had been working in the corn-field with his two step-sons during the forenoon, and for some real or fancied injury to a tub which they had with them, he threatened to punish the youngest boy, about 18 years of age. The elder brother interfered, and angry words passed between them. Afterward in the house the discussion was carried on, when the elder son declared that he would live no longer at home, and went up stairs to pack up and prepare to leave. On his way down stairs his step-father met him with an ax and struck at him twice. The boy then drew a revolver and shot him twice, from the effects of which he died yesterday evening. Before he died he requested that the boy should not be arrested. Young ATCHISON is ready to give himself up at any time. At last accounts he had not been arrested.

Navigation on Lake Erie for the season is practically at an end, and the Welland Canal is closed with ice.

The family of Mr. WILLIAM NEFF, who reside near St. Bernard, six miles from Cincinnati, were poisoned on Tuesday by eating tenderloins for breakfast. The family physician was called in, and pronounced them poisoned, but by what particular species of poison he could not determine. All of them were very sick for a few days, but are now improving, and will doubtless recover entirely.

The safe in the office of SMITH's mills, at Lockport, five miles north of Dayton, Ohio, was broken open on Tuesday night, and money and notes to the value of $5,000 were stolen. The robbers tied and gagged the millers before beginning operations on the safe. Two reputed Cincinnati thieves have been arrested on suspicion of having had a hand in the robbery, and are now in prison at Dayton.

At the monthly meeting of the Free Trade League, held last evening at Dodworth's Studio Buildings, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, over which the Vice-President of the League, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY BRYANT, presided, an interesting lecture was delivered to a large auditory by Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, on "Free Trade."

The Erie Railroad war was up again before the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge CARDOZO presiding, on a reargument of the motion heard before Judge SUTHERLAND, on which he granted an order appointing Ex-Judge DAVIES receiver. A large number of affidavits were read, being substantially the same as those read before Judge SUTHERLAND and previously published, and the case was adjourned to Saturday morning, when Mr. STOUGHTON will address the Court in support of the motion to vacate the order appointing Judge DAVIES receiver.

Five decrees of divorce were granted in the Courts of this City yesterday, all on the ground of adultery.

The block of buildings known as the Lafarge property, on Broadway, opposite Bond-street, was sold yesterday at auction to several parties for the aggregate sum of $871,000.

Cotton was in fair demand yesterday at firm prices. Breadstuffs attracted more attention, particularly Flour, which advanced 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Wheat was 1c.@2c. higher. Provisions and Groceries were moderately inquired for. The freight market was rather brisker.

The number of animals received at the New-York markets for the weekly supply, consists of 5,984 beef cattle, 80 milch cows, 1,019 veal calves, 42,490 sheep, and 39,400 swine. The beef cattle market is more active than usual. Cold weather always favors those who have prime beeves to sell. Most of the sales are made at about 14c.@15c. ℔ lb., net weight. Prime bullock sell for 15c.@16c. ℔ lb. A few choice steers brought more than 16c. ℔ lb. The prices for beef have improved from 1c.@2c. ℔ lb. during the week. Trade in good sheep is improving. Good mutton sheep sell for 4c.@5c. ℔ lb., live weight. Small droves of prime sheep sell for 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb. The swine market is active. Most of the sales are made at about 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb., live weight, when hogs are sold alive, but most of the receipts are slaughtered before they are sold. Dressed hogs are selling for about 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb.

Party Fealty and the Public Service.

The Providence *Journal*, in a very temperate article, says there are but two persons in the country who have been familiar with the *Alabama* controversy from its origin,—and that these two are Mr. SEWARD and Mr. C. F. ADAMS. It adds:

"They know as no others can know the nature of the questions at issue, and either of them would no doubt be found competent to bring these questions to a successful adjustment. Both these statesmen, however, unfortunately occupy such a position as will probably preclude them from all participation in the coming Administration."

The trouble is, says the *Journal*, they are "out of sympathy with the Republican Party," and have "become Johnsonized on one of the fundamental principles of national policy." Neither of them, therefore, can be thought of in connection with any service under the new Administration.

It strikes us this puts the matter on very narrow and wholly untenable ground. If the country cannot have the benefit of the ability, experience and special knowledge of its ablest men, because on some one question, no matter what, they have not always sympathized with all the measures of the dominant party, then the country, we think, is in a bad plight. We concede that an opponent of the dominant party ought not to expect office at his hands. Still less should one who has left the party, because he was not able to approve its policy, and joined the opposition, be asked, or expect, to share the duty and responsibility of carrying that policy into effect. The *Tribune's* argument, the other day, against Senator DOOLITTLE's going into Gen. GRANT's Cabinet, seemed to us conclusive:

"If he had merely differed with the Republican Party on any one question, or on any dozen questions, there would have been no criticism upon his politics, although many of us might have censured his judgment. There are men in the Republican Party who have not agreed with the majority, but that difference has not matured into rebellion against the authority of the party and attempts to encompass its overthrow."

Mr. ADAMS, it is true, was never a very thorough-going party man, though he has always acted with the party since it was formed, and acted upon its principles long before. It has come to be generally supposed,—we know not on what authority,—that his faith in a reconstruction based on universal negro suffrage was not very strong, and that he doubted the wisdom of some of the action of Congress in this regard. But we never knew of his being active even in support of his own opinions on this subject, —still less in opposing the action of Congress. Being out of the country during the whole contest, he had no occasion or opportunity to take part in it. But he had a right as a citizen, without just offence to any party or any man, to his own opinions and views upon that subject or any other. He acted with the Republican Party during the Presidential canvass, and voted for Gen. GRANT, its candidate, though we think it not impossible that he may have voted for his own son, as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. What there is, in his career as a public man, or in his political action, to throw him out of sympathy with the Republican Party, or which ought to render it impossible for the Government to avail itself of his great ability and experience in its service, we find it difficult to understand.

We presume Mr. ADAMS does not desire a place in the Cabinet, or any other position under Government, any more than Mr. SEWARD. His habits and tastes lead him to shun, rather than seek, public office. But this is not the question, and has nothing to do with it. Nor do we say anything as to whether it be desirable or not to have Mr. ADAMS in the Cabinet. That is a question to be settled by Gen. GRANT, and there is no reason to doubt that he will settle it wisely and well. But if Mr. ADAMS is, as the Providence *Journal* seems to think, the man best qualified for the office of Secretary of State,—if he can render the Government and the country better service there than any other man, then it seems to us intolerable that the Government should not be at liberty to avail itself of his services, because he differs from the Republican Party on any measure of its policy. Party ostracism carried to this extreme becomes a damaging and disastrous tyranny,—as injurious to the party itself as to the country whose interests are under its care.

Preparing for Resumption.

The commercial intelligence of the country has been well represented in the deliberations of the National Board of Trade, for some days in session at Cincinnati. Party politics have had no influence in its proceedings. The delegates present have represented the varied business interests of all sections, and the subjects that have engaged their attention have been considered solely from the practical point of view, and with strict reference to their bearing upon legitimate enterprise and prosperity. The resumption of specie payments has been discussed at great length, and the relative merits and feasibility of the plans most generally advocated have been carefully balanced. The conclusions eventually arrived at, therefore, represent the matured judgment of a body whose experience predisposes it to reject the speculative and to accept only that which seems most likely to divest an unpleasant process of unnecessary embarrassments.

The Board has decided, by a three-fourths vote, that it is expedient for Congress to determine the time at which resumption shall take place. *The* time, however, is not indicated in the resolution adopted. By a similar vote the action of Congress is invoked to compel the National Banks to accumulate the gold they may hereafter receive in the shape of interest on bonds deposited with the Government; and a proposal to impose the same policy of accumulation on the Treasury, is sustained by a majority of the delegates. Emphatic approval is also given to the principle of a measure legalizing gold contracts; while an opinion is expressed adverse to the redemption of bonds until after specie payments shall have been restored.

Except upon a single point—that relating to the fixing of a time for resumption—it will be seen that the majority of the Board hold opinions indentical with those of the TIMES. The hoarding of gold is regarded as an essential preliminary to resumption, and the undesirableness of allowing the banks to sell their gold is clearly recognized. Business men averse to hasty action and to a discrimination for which there is not even a plausible reason, are not willing to encounter the responsibilities of resumption unless the National Banks fully share the preparedness of the Treasury. Their demand for permission to buy and sell for gold, at pleasure, is equally just, and we trust will not long remain unsatisfied.

The Indian Bureau.

We hope the Senate will not reject the bill already passed by the House, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The testimony of all disinterested parties is in favor of the bill, on grounds of economy and efficiency as well as out of regard for the real welfare of the Indians themselves. Military men, who have had personal experience among the Indians, unite in saying that all our Indian wars grow out of acts of injustice perpetrated by Indian agents and others engaged in schemes of speculation, upon the Indian tribes. To such an extent have these acts been carried, and so deeply have the Indians been made to suffer from them, that they now put no faith whatever in the word of the whites who come among them with schemes of profit or of trade, or of the agents who come to distribute the bounties of the Government. Their distrust of this whole class of men is deep and settled, and is fully justified by the perfidy and cruelty which they have suffered at their hands.

The Indians have no such feeling toward the army officers who are stationed among them, for they have never suffered injustice or wrong at their hands. The Indian, moreover, is a man of brute force, and he believes in force and in nothing else. He knows nothing of the maxims of trade or of the arts by which alone he can protect himself against the schemes of speculators, whose only object is their own profit and who care nothing, comparatively, for the comfort of the Indians or the good faith of the Government. Army officers have infinitely more influence over the Indians, and can, by their mere presence and influence, do infinitely more toward keeping them peaceful and quiet, than any other class of men we can send among them.

The main object of the pending bill is to make the army officers who are stationed among the Indians perform the duties and do the business now assigned by law to Indian agents and the large mass of speculators and adventurers who always follow in their train. Nearly the whole expense of this immense organization will thus be saved; while the service will be far more efficiently done than it is now, and the country will be spared the disgrace, and the Indians the suffering, of the oppression and injustice now practiced upon them.

The tribe of Indian agents and speculators will, of course, do everything in their power to hold the ground which the present system gives them, and to defeat the bill which proposes to wrest it from their hands. We hope the Senate will resist their efforts and pass the bill in spite of them. In its operation, we are sure, it will be found eminently conducive to the public good in every way.

The President and the Debt.

The President, in his Message, says that "various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt." He might have added that quite as many have been proposed for *not* paying it. But the one which he recommends is at once the most barefaced, shameless and disgraceful. Here it is:

"It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that *the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt.* Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half time in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, *would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied.*"

This is susceptible of but one construction. The interest on the bonds which represent the national debt, is paid to the holders,—those who have loaned their money to the Government, and who have a right to *annual interest* for its use and repayment of the *principal* when it becomes due. Mr. JOHNSON proposes that payment of the interest shall be stopped, and that the amount due as interest shall be paid only on the principal,—and shall thus go toward extinguishing the debt! *In this way* he says the debt can be paid in sixteen years and eight months. What a pity it is that the Government did not agree to pay *ten* or *twenty* per cent. interest for the use of the money, for in that case, by refusing to pay any interest at all, we could have got rid of the debt a great deal sooner. Ten per cent. would have paid the debt in *ten* years and twenty per cent. would have paid it in *five*. Indeed, if we had promised to pay 100 per cent., and then refused, we should not have any debt at all!

COLERIDGE says "a knave is only a round-about fool." Mr. JOHNSON illustrates the doctrine. What does he think he gains by his talk about using the interest to pay the principal? Why does he not propose, openly and without circumlocution, to repudiate the debt wholly and completely? Applying the interest to reduce the principal, is simply *confiscating* the interest and using the amount of which the creditor is thus robbed toward paying the debt. The interest is as much due the creditor as the principal; and to talk about withholding the one, to pay the other, is to talk nonsense, and very dishonest nonsense at that.

It is said that Mr. JOHNSON intends to go into politics, and to run for Governor of Tennessee, after he ceases to be President. It is easy to see what ground he will take, and by what appeals he will try to hold it. He will make it his special aim to build up, first in Tennessee, and then throughout the South and the Union, a *party of repudiation:* and he will resort to the lowest arts of the lowest demagogue to ensure success. So bad a cause could not be in better hands. The only danger there has ever been that repudiation might succeed has been that it might be covered up, and made plausible by some indirection, and be urged by men of ability, standing and influence. In Mr. JOHNSON's hands that danger vanishes. He will make the scheme so barefaced that nobody can mistake it,—and so infamous that nobody will dare to support it. All the amateurs who have thus far dabbled in the dishonor will quit the field when Mr. JOHNSON enters it. We expect to see Gen. BUTLER speedily bring forward a bill in Congress to pay the principal of the bonds in gold, and the interest fully and promptly as it may fall due. He cannot afford to allow Mr. JOHNSON to come to his aid, in the scheme he he has supported of semi-repudiation.

We are glad President JOHNSON has made a "clean breast" of it, and put forth clearly and distinctly his views and policy in regard to the national debt. We have tried very hard to hold our original faith in his personal honesty, and to attribute his disastrous action to errors of judgment and infirmities of temper. The struggle has often been difficult, and we can maintain it no longer. We give it up. It is impossible to reconcile his language in regard to our national debt with integrity of purpose, or any sincere regard for the honor and welfare of the nation. We only regret that foreigners should be able to cite a President's Message in seeming proof of our national dishonor and disgrace.

Congress and the Message.

We wish Congress would bear in mind that it takes *two* to quarrel. The President's Message is a document as well calculated to provoke a saint as could well be concocted. But Congressmen would have proved themselves to be saints more effectually if they had refused to be provoked. That the Message of the President of the United States, sent in to Congress in pursuance of his constitutional duty, should be read to that body is a matter of course. That Congress should listen to it would seem be equally a matter of course. That body is not responsible for its character. It cannot be hurt by its temper or tone. Congress is not, or ought not to be, so sensitive as to make its reading painful; or if it is, the courage of Congress ought to be equal to the emergency. If an Indian chief can be riddled to pieces with arrows without flinching —if a Christian martyr can sing psalms while being burned at the stake—and if a denizen of Delaware or Sing Sing can endure the tortures of the whipping-post without becoming insane, Congress ought to be able to submit to the reading of the President's Message without unseemly contortions or other indications either of rage or pain. The Message certainly is scurrilous, but Congress did not write it. It was designed to be offensive and insulting, but it is not necessary for Congress to regard and resent an insult, as a personal wrong. Congress has a dignity, both official and personal, that relieves it from that necessity. We concede that Congress is not *obliged* to listen to an offensive document:—if it were, there would be no merit in doing it. But we think it would have been wiser, more becoming and more dignified to have done so,—and then to have expressed, just as freely and as formally as it should see fit, its opinion of its character. The resentment actually shown looks too much like petulance,—just and natural, perhaps, but unseemly. It looks like the act of a man stung by a wasp,—or a child teased into wrath by a malicious comrade.

M. Baudin.

We recently referred to the characteristic behavior of the Paris students, who, with their general love of mischief, and their especial delight in anything calculated to annoy constituted authorities, broke lamps and shouted *"vive Baudin"* throughout the *Quartier Latin*. But it becomes more and more manifest every day that this Baudin affair is by far the most serious trouble that NAPOLEON has had to encounter for a long time, and that the Government is so deeply impressed with the urgency of the situation that all the means of repression at its command have been employed in order to crush all expression of popular feeling on the subject. The Press law has been enforced with extraordinary stringency against all the journals in any way identified with the subscription to the Baudin monument. In addition to the batch of prosecutions and sentences recently reported, we now hear that not only has the editor of the *Revue Politique* been fined one thousand francs for encouraging subscriptions for the Baudin monument, and publishing subscription lists, but a penalty of five hundred francs has actually been inflicted upon the printer of the journal. If a movement so widespread and spontaneous as that in honor of BAUDIN can possibly be checked by measures of the kind, NAPOLEON is determined to do it, cost what it may. The repressive system has never yet been stretched so far since the establishment of the Empire as it has been during the last few weeks.

M. BAUDIN dead is certainly an infinitely greater political force than M. BAUDIN living was. Seventeen years ago, when LOUIS NAPOLEON dissolved the Assembly, reëstablished the universal suffrage which, as he had taken good care, could only operate in one way, and took what one of his subordinates adroitly termed "a courageous initiative," over two hundred members of the Legislative Assembly met in order to denounce the conduct of the President, declared his conduct illegal, and formally decreed his expulsion from the office of President of the Republic, in accordance with an article of the written Republican Constitution, specially providing for similar cases. Their deliberations were conducted in due form, and they had proceeded to name a commander of the troops in Paris, when the room in which they were assembled was cleared by soldiers, and the *coup d'état* was virtually effected. Subsequently, a handful of representatives, hoping at the last moment to rally the people against NAPOLEON, took possession of a barricade which had been erected in the Rue St. Marguerite in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and one of them —one BAUDIN—read to the assembled crowd certain passages from the Republican Constitution which NAPOLEON had sworn to defend. Troops came up, and as BAUDIN refused to desist, he was shot down, and the assemblage dispersed by force. He was buried, no one knew where, and his very name forgotten. A good many people were shot, and disappeared mysteriously, that first week in December, 1851, and nobody troubled themselves much about the unlucky representative who took it into his head to read the Constitution at such an ill-chosen moment, and in so exposed a situation.

The other day, however, BAUDIN's grave was discovered, and after seventeen years NAPOLEON suddenly found himself confronted by the spectres of 1851. The populace rushed to place *immortelles* on the grave, and the Liberal journals vied with each other in forwarding a subscription for the erection of a monument to the martyr of the barricades, and stern measures of repression have only served to stimulate the enthusiasm with which his memory has been honored.

As we have said, the affair is serious in the last degree, and the fact that the recent rumors of disturbances in Paris obtained the credence that they did, both here and in London, shows the general appreciation of the gravity of the situation. Every wreath thrown on BAUDIN's grave, every subscription to his monument, every line in the journals written in his honor, is a most emphatic declaration of hostility toward the Napoleonic *régime*. BAUDIN was a representative of the people, he stood by the Constitution to which NAPOLEON was pledged by his oath, and he was shot for doing so. The principle which his name represents is the one NAPOLEON must dread above all others, and which may now, at any moment, convulse all France. As a simple deputy, protesting against what the Assembly to which he belonged regarded as a flagrant usurpation, he was disposed of by a single musket shot. But now, all the power of the Empire does not suffice to crush the influence which his memory now exerts over the minds of the French people.

Politics of the East.

The Eastern question, from present appearances, seems tending rapidly to a practical solution. Turkey withdraws her Minister from Athens, because the recruiting for Crete goes on vigorously without being checked by the Government. This fact is a sufficient reply to the recent letters from Constantinople, one of which was reprinted in our columns, declaring that the heroic Cretans had surrendered, and that the Government and people of Greece had no sympathy with the insular revolution. It remains to be seen if jealousy of Russia will so far influence the Great Powers as to prevent their putting a stop to the barbarian warfare which for two years has desolated Candia: for, be it remembered, such a war, enlarged in its proportions and waged against Greece, is a war of heathens against Christians—of despots against patriots, or polygamists against the family! When it is remembered that a word from one of the Great Powers, with the tacit consent of the others, would cause the infidel atrocities in Crete to cease, and that such an interference is demanded by humanity—to say nothing of Christian civilization—the evasion of so plain and pressing a duty by the nations of the earth, will be as degrading as it is inexcusable. A private letter from a reliable source and an intelligent observer near the scene, dated Nov. 13, says, "The existence of the Cretan insurrection to the Spring is, I learn, assured beyond all doubt. There has been some hard fighting in Crete lately, in which the insurgents have gained the upper hand. Large reinforcements are going over to Crete from Greece with cannon to batter down the block-houses, and they will carry artillery for this purpose." By a significant coincidence the same day which brings us the news of a diplomatic rupture between Greece and Turkey, advises us of the vote of thanks passed by the Greek Chambers to the people of the United States, for their material aid and active sympathy in the struggle; and also announces that the news of GRANT's election was received at Athens with enthusiasm, and the American Minister congratulated thereon by the whole Diplomatic Corps. What the people of this country have done for the Cretans has been done not as political but as Christian benefactors. They have sent food, clothing, and money to the Cretan exiles at Athens—chiefly old men, wounded soldiers, women, and children. Of the wisdom, justice, and duty of this ministration on the part of a prosperous people to an unfortunate suffering one, there can be no doubt. We are pleased to see these benign efforts are to be renewed. A preliminary meeting has already been held in this City, at which several leading clergymen of different denominations and other eminent citizens were present. An earnest and intelligent discussion of the great exigency of the struggle now imminent resulted in arrangements for such an appeal to the benevolent public of our community as can scarcely fail to meet with a satisfactory response.

MINOR TOPICS.

The threats of war in Europe have at last become serious. We have to-day a Constantinople dispatch announcing that the Sultan has sent his *ultimatum* to the Greek Government, demanding an answer in five days. The dispatch says that France and England sustain Turkey, and, of course, Greece will be openly or secretly sustained by the Russian Government. In this lies the danger to the peace of Europe. The ground of quarrel is the Cretan question, which has been regarded with apprehension for the last two years as a cause of the outbreak of general hostilities. Greece persists in encouraging the Cretans in their struggle against Turkey. The Turkish Government has protested again and again, but Greece has acted in total disregard of these protests. The Russian Czar has repeatedly and openly manifested his sympathy with the Cretans and his approval of the course of the Greek Government, and the Greeks have acted as though they were quite conscious of his support. It is to be hoped, however, that the attitude of France and England will be sufficient for the maintenance of the peace.

The monthly Treasury exhibit, which is published this morning, shows an *increase* in the currency balance of nearly $8,000,000, and a *decrease* in the coin reserve of $15,000,000. It thus appears that the Treasury is now well supplied with currency for current expenditures. The decrease of the coin reserve is mainly owing to the fact that the November interest is charged to this account.

If we can do so without being deemed impertinent, we beg leave to suggest to the *Tribune* that the trial of the indicted "whisky thieves," which it has been so very savage on the District-Attorney for not bringing on, is now going on in the United States Court, and is highly interesting. The law reporters of the *Tribune* evidently are not aware of the fact; at all events, its columns do not show it.

We are sorry to hear of the Spanish Republicans taking to arms. We fear it foreshadows a state of things that will imperil all the liberties that have already been gained. We do not think the Provisional Government have acted wisely in postponing the elections, and in delaying for so long a time the establishment of the new form of permanent government. They have given opportunity for faction, for the intrigues of ambitious leaders, for the maturing of the plans of the reactionists. The next two months will be a perilous time for the liberties of revolutionized Spain.

Mr. JOHNSON's Message does not please the *Tribune*, as it does not please, doubtless, most other papers and people; but in the *Tribune* it excites a very peculiar and characteristic itching. That paper "really *longs* for one good, honest, unqualified lie" in the Message, "which might be knocked in the head without hurting anything else." Everybody knows what an "unqualified" lie is, but only the *Tribune's* ethics embrace lies "good" and "honest," and desirable, therefore, to find, for purposes of contradiction, in a Message of the President of the United States.

We notice that the papers have found a deal of fault with the managers of the Cooper Institute for closing their doors, on the occasion of Dr. BOYNTON's first lecture, precisely at 8 o'clock—the minute of the opening of the lecture. We say, however, that the managers did perfectly right; and we also say that if the same rule of closing the doors were more generally enforced at places of entertainment, it would add greatly to the comfort of the audience. A great many people have fallen into the habit of going to public lectures and exhibitions five minutes late, ten minutes late, fifteen minutes late, or half an hour late. About the time the late comers have all got in, the impatient or sleepy listeners begin to go out; and thus there is often confusion and disturbance from beginning to end. It would be just as easy for people to get there in time; and, though we do not approve of absolutely and in all cases preventing egress or ingress after proceedings have commenced, yet we are pleased to see something done to maintain order and quiet among audiences. We must, therefore, entirely approve of the conduct of the managers of the Cooper Institute on the occasion in question.

What becomes of all the people who commit murder and are discharged on the ground of "insanity?" Are they shut up in insane asylums, like other madmen? Or does the fact that they have *succeeded* in killing, while others may only have attempted it, give them warrant to go at large? One might reasonably suspect that, if a man be crazy enough to kill once, he is crazy enough to kill several times, and therefore that the safety of the community demands his restraint. The gallows or the strait-jacket should seem to be the proper dilemma, and the maniac's escape from the one alternative ought, for a time, at least, to make sure the other.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* (who knows so much) thinks Vice-Admiral PORTER will not be made Secretary of the Navy, because "a prominent Radical Senator says that Gen. GRANT is opposed to placing naval or military officers in civil positions." The argument does not strike us as being quite perfect. Supposing that the "Radical" has reported Gen. GRANT aright, that by no means decides the case of Vice-Admiral PORTER. The general theory against "placing naval or military officers in civil positions" is doubtless sound; but a very commendable *exception* to the rule was made in Gen. GRANT's own case. Other exceptions are therefore quite conceivable.

We have received from New-Orleans a specimen of the new textile plant called *Ramie*, which Mr. BRUCKNER and others are trying to introduce for Southern cultivation. It is a stout, soft, silky fibre, white and long. It can be planted at any season, can be harvested at least three times a year, requires little or no tillage, produces enormous crops, and must be exceedingly profitable, though it it can be sold very cheap. It is a native of the island of Java, and is eminently adapted to the soil and climate of the Cotton States. It has many advantages over cotton, and, if half that is claimed for it be true, it will unquestionably soon become one of our great American staples.

A Convention is in session at Macon, Ga., composed of representatives of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and other industrial pursuits, for the purpose of advancing and developing the practical interests of the State, and devising a plan to promote immigration from the Northern States and Europe. All that the Georgians require to secure an addition of a hundred millions to their capital and fifty thousand to their population, during the coming year, is to preserve public order, and maintain the safety of life, liberty and property.

President JOHNSON, it seems, doesn't trouble himself about the refusal of the House to print the ordinary number of copies of his Message. He can console himself with the thought that more than two million copies of it have already been printed by the newspapers of the country.

Texas has always been a land of crime and bloodshed. With a climate and a store of natural wealth surpassed by no single State of the civilized world, it has been proverbial for social outrage, personal rowdyism, and murderous brutality, ever since it became known by name to our people. The report of its present condition by Gen. REYNOLDS shows that it is ruled by the revolver and the rifle, although nominally under civil law; its governing officials are, in general, ruffians clad in civil authority. It is hard to know whether the best interests of humanity demand that the Federal Government shall impose rigid military rule upon that community, compelling them to keep the peace, or whether it were better to withdraw all outside influence, and let them kill each other off as fast as possible on the Kilkenny plan.

The Disraeli Ministry have taken great credit to themselves for what they have done in the way of establishing amicable relations with the American Government. We expect at least as much from the Gladstone Ministry, and we might expect more, considering their Liberalism. Our demands, however, are so moderate, and so unquestionably just that no Ministry need to be troubled about the "concessions" that are necessary. In any event, it will be this country that will make concessions in regard to the *Alabama* claims. Were England to offer us a hundred millions of pounds, it would not begin to pay us for the losses we suffered through her agency during the war.

A gentleman appeared at a club the other evening with a bruised nose, and, being asked how he received the wound, owned that it was in tumbling off a two-wheeled velocipede, while learning to make it go. We plainly see that the reporters will soon have a new harvest of casualties and City items—velocipede accidents. There will be solitary tumbles, and frightful collisions; there will be broken heads and bruised limbs, and smashed spokes. Once make the velocipede fashionable, and a scar obtained in its honorable service will be rather the thing to have and show.

The British Parliament assembled yesterday and proceeded to reëlect the late Speaker, Mr. EVELYN DENISON, a Liberal, without opposition on the part of the Conservatives. There was no Queen's speech, as, under existing circumstances, Mr. DISRAELI could not make promises for the future, nor Mr. GLADSTONE refer to performances in the past; so that neither of them was in a position to place his views of things in general in the mouth of Her Majesty. The present session will only last until the formal transfer of the seals of office to the Gladstone Ministry.

Mr. Roberts' Reception to Gen. Grant.

The reception given by MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., to Gen. GRANT, on Wednesday night, was one of the most elegant and splendid affairs of the kind ever seen in this country. There could not have been less than 1,000 persons present, yet so spacious are the rooms, and so ample and complete were the preparations, that there were none of the disagreeable features usually attendant upon so large a crowd. A special building, extending over the large court-yard of Mr. ROBERTS' own house as well as that of his immediate neighbor, had been erected as a supper-room, and was profusely decorated with flags and flowers, as was, indeed, every part of the large mansion itself. The company embraced all professions and all sorts of men,—besides the wives of half a dozen of the guests, and the ladies of Mr. ROBERTS' family. The invitations specified from 8 to 11 as the hours of reception,—but it was midnight before the large company had departed. Nothing was said or done to mar the complete harmony and delight of the occasion, which is one to be long remembered by all who were present.

TELEGRAMS.

An Armistice with the Insurgents of Cadiz Agreed Upon.

Two Days Allowed to Bury the Dead and Remove Noncombatants.

The City then to be Attacked by the Army and Navy.

Meeting Last Night of the New British Parliament.

SPAIN.

An Armistice of Two Days Agreed upon with the Cadiz Insurgents.

MADRID, Thursday, Dec. 10.

An armistice of two days has been agreed to with the insurgents in Cadiz for the burial of the dead, and to allow women and children to leave the city. At its conclusion a combined attack will be made by the troops and fleet upon that quarter of the city which is occupied by the rebels. The latter have set free and armed seven hundred convicts from the prisons and galleys.

It is estimated that the rebels in Cadiz number three thousand fighting men.

MADRID, Thursday, Dec 10—Evening.

The insurgents in Cadiz have demanded terms of capitulation, which, it is understood, the Government is disposed to grant.

FRANCE.

The New Spanish Government to be Recognized by the Emperor.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

It is reported that the Emperor, on his return from Compiègne to Paris, will accord an audience to Señor OLOZAGA, and will formally recognize him as the accredited Ambassador of Spain to France.

The *Patrie* thinks that the Message of President JOHNSON, in view of the approaching close of his administration, is unimportant; and the only point calling for attention is the recommendation respecting direct elections.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of the New Parliament—The Queen's Speech Omitted—Government Appointments.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10—Evening.

The new Parliament of the United Kingdom was opened this afternoon by Royal Commission. The usual speech from the Throne was omitted. The House of Commons reëlected Right Hon. JOHN EVELYN DENISON Speaker.

The members of the new Ministry had an audience with the Queen yesterday, and formally accepted their appointments.

The following appointments in the new Government are officially announced:

WILLIAM E. FORSTER, Vice-President of the Board of Education.

JAMES STANSFIELD, Jr., ACTON S. AYRTON and GEORGE GRENFELL GLYN, Junior Lords of the Treasury.

Mr. E. GRANT DUFF, Under Secretary for India.

Right Hon. WILLIAM MONSELL, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department.

EDWARD H. K. HUGESSEN, Under Secretary for the Home Department.

JOHN ARTHUR OTWAY, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department.

The London *Times* this morning has a long editorial on the Message of President JOHNSON. Alluding to the *Alabama* negotiations, it says the English Government has shown every desire to make an arrangement, and it is difficult to believe that the President's Cabinet, or a hostile majority in Congress, will throw over a settlement arrived at after a long and laborious negotiation.

TURKEY.

The Sultan's Ultimatum to Greece—A Speedy Answer Demanded.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

A Constantinople dispatch, just received, says that the Sultan has sent his *ultimatum* to the Grecian Government at Athens, and requiring an answer in five days. The Governments of France and England sustain the demand.

ITALY.

Mount Etna Again in Eruption.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Dispatches from Messina announce that the eruption of Mount Etna, which subsided a few days since, has again broken out with increased violence. Sand from the crater fell in clouds in the streets of Messina, distant fifty miles in a direct line from the volcano.

HUNGARY.

Speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph Closing the Hungarian Diet.

PESTH, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The session of the Hungarian Diet was closed with a speech from the Throne. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, speaking as King of Hungary, eulogized the labors of the Parliament as tending to establish harmony in all parts of the Monarchy. The Army bill, he declared, was a pledge for the integrity of the Kingdom, and for the continuance of peace. He concluded with the hope that the most cordial feeling with Prussia would be maintained.

THE HIBERNIA.

One of the Missing Boats Heard From—Twenty-five of the Passengers Lost.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

A telegram has just been received here announcing the arrival off Donegal, Ireland, of one of the missing boats from the lost steamer *Hibernia*. This boat contained the second officer of the *Hibernia* and two other persons. Twenty-eight, all told, embarked, but twenty-five were drowned by the capsizing of the boat.

A Suit Against Government Officers in St. Louis Dismissed—Court Decisions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 10.

CHARLES D. COLEMAN, Provost Marshal, having charge of the draft in this district, was arrested for embezzling the money of substitutes, tried by a Military Commission, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary. After serving some time he was taken before Judge TREAT, of the United States District Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged on the ground of informality in the proceedings against him. Subsequently he brought suit against Gen. BONNEVILLE, Col. BAKER, Major EATON, Secretary of War, and others, for false imprisonment, claiming $250,000 damages. To-day he had the case dismissed at his own cost.

The Criminal Court rendered a decision to-day which will open the doors of the City Workhouse and release all the vagrants confined.

Two or three cases in the United States District Court were decided against GEO. DOUSMAN, Jr., a tobacconist, for assessments, aggregating about $18,000 in 1864.

The mercury is at zero. The river is full of heavy ice, and navigation may be considered closed.

The new Skating Rink was opened to-night.

The Late Disaster on the Ohio—The Unrecognized Victims.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The remains of the victims of the recent steamboat disaster, not recognized by friends, are being brought here for interment. Among the bodies recovered is that of the late Mr. FAHNESTOCK, of Philadelphia; also, of an Indian named DOMINIS, who had a large amount of gold on his person. The body of Mrs. PEARCE, of Louisville, was found in good condition. JOHN MELSENGRAFT, of Louisville, who was supposed to have been lost, has turned up all right. Mrs. ELIZA HOUSE and son, of Birmingham, Penn., are among the lost. The steamer *Graham* is working at the wrecks and has thirty men with nets engaged in the recovery of bodies.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Opening of the Eastern Railway Extension—Whalen Respited—The Nova Scotia Troubles.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Thursday, Dec. 10.

The opening of the Eastern Railway Extension was inaugurated yesterday. Nearly five thousand passengers were carried over the line. Regular trains commenced running to-day in connection with the European and North American Railway.

The schooner *Elena*, from Caibarien to this port, was wrecked during the gale last night outside the harbor.

To-day is the coldest day of the season.

OTTAWA, Thursday, Dec. 10.

WHALEN has been respited to the 29th inst.

The thermometer indicated 1° below zero this morning.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 10.

It is rumored in the "Repeal Circles" that Mr. ROSE's communication to Mr. HOWE, in behalf of the Dominion Government, is an offer to increase the subsidy to Nova Scotia 50 cents, giving $1 30 instead of 80 cents. Should this prove correct, Nova Scotia will be allowed $165,000 more for local purposes.

Judge MARSHALL is out in another long letter on Mr. HOWE's course.

The Welland Canal Closed.

ST. CATHERINES, Ontario, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Welland Canal is closed with ice. The last boat of the season passed through yesterday.

Particulars of the Murder of an Indian Chief in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The following are the facts relative to the late killing of the Indian Chief, at Dunlap, Iowa: Several Indians had been encamped for some time near the town. The Indian who was killed came in, and several railroad men got in with him, and one of them succeeded in getting his blanket away. This he finally recovered. They then took away his tomahawk, and when he tried to get that back they struck him with it. This induced the Chief to make an effort to get it back by force, whereupon he was struck a cowardly blow and killed. This outrageous conduct aroused the indignation of his comrades, and they came in town in force, saying in plain English if the villains who had perpetrated the crime were not at once apprehended they would burn the place. They had force enough on hand to do it, but the authorities at once took steps to secure the dastardly scoundrels. One of them escaped, but the other is in prison and will be tried.

The thermometer reached ten degrees below zero at Madison, Wis., to-day. The Mississippi River is frozen solid at Prairie du Chien, and passengers are crossing on the ice.

Reported Outrages by the Militia in Arkansas—The Citizens to Attack Them.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

A special dispatch from Augusta, Ark., this afternoon to the *Avalanche* says the militia under Gen. UPHAM continued to seize property and arrest citizens. A large number of the citizens of the surrounding counties are banded together for the purpose of attacking the militia, and are reported to be marching on Augusta. Gen. UPHAM declares that if he is attacked, he will shoot all prisoners now in his hands, and burn the town. A committee of citizens and the police have gone to meet the advancing party and beseech them not to attack the militia, for the sake of the women and children. The greatest excitement and consternation prevails, and business is entirely suspended.

The Peruvian Monitors Detained at New-Orleans by Bad Weather.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Peruvian monitors have been lying at Southwest Pass since leaving the city, owing to stress of the weather, employing themselves in the meantime in completing preparations for the voyage, and exercising and drilling the crew. The steamship *Havana* which has been lying outside the bar at Southwest Pass, to-day hoisted the Peruvian flag, taking the name of *Marano*. The Spanish war vessel *Chorruca* is here, and a second one is reported cruising off the mouth of the river.

The Mobile, New-Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company have placed on exhibition their maps, profiles and plans, preparatory to placing the road under contract.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad—The Work at Salt Lake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Parties from Salt Lake City report that the grading of the Central Pacific Railway has been completed one hundred and ten miles west of that place. The remaining eighty miles to the end of the track will be graded in three weeks. No interruption to the laying of the track has occurred thus far and none is expected during the Winter, until the road reaches the Wassach Mountain east of Salt Lake.

The United States steamer *Pensacola* has arrived from Mazatlan.

The Savage Mining Company have declared a dividend of $4 per share for November, payable on the 12th.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 10.—The extensive planing mill and sash and blind paint shops, owned and run by Alderman S. L. RUSSELL, on Fulton-street, West Division, took fire last night and was entirely destroyed, with the contents. The machinery was valued at $50,000; the building and stock at $25,000. There was no insurance on the property. About 250 men have been thrown out of employment by the disaster. The case of SAWYER, STEELE & Co. against the City of Chicago, brought to recover $250,000 for a breach of contract, in connection with the deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, was decided yesterday in favor of the defendant.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10.—JOHN W. GARRETT has been reëlected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. THOMAS THOMPSON, of the firm of THOMPSON & EDMEADES, European importers, is dead. He was a native of England, but had been engaged in business in this city for thirty-five years. A laborer, named O'BRIEN, was killed yesterday by the caving of an embankment.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 10.—This morning the girders in the iron foundry of BALDWIN's locomotive works gave way, and four men were hurt. One of the number, WILLIAM FLEMING, has since died. JAMES CAMERON and CHARLES LIEBIG each had one leg broken, and JOHN MARINER was badly hurt.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—The Pittsburg Petroleum Association have refused to consent to the proposed change in the existing standard of refined petroleum unless adopted by the National Convention of the trade.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 10.—The State Board of Agriculture closed its session of three days at this place this evening with a lecture by Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem. Prof. GAMGEE, of London, MARSHALL P. WILDER, X. A. WILLARD and J. F. C. HYDE were among the principal speakers.

Acquittal of Cole.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 8.

The jury, before whom COLE was tried for murder, after an exhausting trial, followed by wearying confinement from Friday to Monday, came into Court with a verdict of acquittal. So the homicide goes free!

The prisoner's counsel had artfully presented the alternative of a capital conviction or an entire acquittal. The jury regarding the provocation of the crime would not decree the punishment of death, and went to the other extreme of an acquittal.

And yet the second trial developed a series of facts, more fatal to the accused than the first. The relations of Mrs. COLE and HISCOCK were continuous and did not begin in force. The husband was apprised of his wife's misconduct so long before the homicide that there was no provocation to sudden madness. The homicide was designed before the prisoner left Syracuse.

The opponents of capital punishment will exult at this acquittal. And yet these philanthropists have created a code as bloody as that of DRACO, and armed every man with the knife of the executioner.

Was Mr. HISCOCK's offence—supposing all that was charged was true—worthy of death? He had been invited to a woman's bedchamber, and became her paramour. That was her story, which she decked out with some poor falsehoods. He was not permitted to deny his guilt or plead his extenuations. He was condemned to death without proof or preparation; and the enemies of capital punishment clap their hands with joy because his execution receives the sanction of the law. Not only the violation of family honor—the seriousness of which we admit—but a blow, a word of insult, has become a capital offence, and private vengeance is permitted to inflict the penalty.

It was but the other day that the women of New-York gathered at a public meeting to demand the pardon of a girl who had murdered the child she had conceived in shame. She was spoken of as a martyr to a cause, and a subscription was raised for her. There was no thought of the murdered child—and the law which sought to protect its helplessness was scoffed at.

The statutory definitions of murder are too artificial. Under any definition, the division of the responsibility of judgment between the jury and the Court weakens both. Suppose that in cases of homicide the jury were permitted to pronounce a sentence, instead of merely rendering a verdict! Suppose that in this case, and in a score of similar ones, they had been permitted to declare "Guilty, with two years' imprisonment," or "Guilty, with ten years' imprisonment," would not the ends of justice be better served than they are now?

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

A concert of a very interesting character was given last evening by the Professors and pupils of the New-York Conservatory of Music, at their hall, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. The programme, which consisted of classical instrumental and vocal music, was liberal in the extreme, and brought before a very numerous audience those young persons who, of the many receiving instruction at the Conservatory, were deemed most competent to appear in public. In the performances of these few, indeed, lay for most of the spectators, the charm of the entertainment. A very cordial reception awaited them all, and very hearty applause followed the successful accomplishment of each one's task. Those who took a particularly prominent part in the concert as soloists were Miss H. SAENGER, who sang with effect FESCA's "Zigeunermaedchen;" Miss AMELIA FRIEND, who played HELLER's transcription, "La Truite;" Mrs. LILLIAN DEPEW, who gave an aria from CONCONE's "Judith;" Miss CASSIE WOOSTER, who rendered RAFF's "Polka de la Reine," and Miss EMILY KOHL, who played MILLS' etude caprice of "Fairy Fingers." The execution of all the pupils indicated previous careful and intelligent tuition. Their performances, combined with those of Messrs. A. F. LEJEAL, R. ARNOLD, CÆSAR ALARD, F. KIEPAL, and other Professors of the Conservatory, whose ability needs no eulogy here, made the *soirée* a most agreeable one.

New-York in the Revolutionary War—Interesting Reminiscences.

NEW-YORK CITY, Monday, Dec. 7, 1868.

To the Commissioners of the Central Park:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to respectfully request that your Board may give the name of Knowlton-avenue to one of the avenues reaching from the vicinity of One Hundred and Tenth-street, the north end of the Park, to Washington Heights.

My reasons for this request are that the name and fame of Col. KNOWLTON may be honorably perpetuated. This officer gave up his life gallantly fighting for his country, Sept. 16, 1776, near the foot of Harlem-lane.

The circumstances to which I may, without being tedious, invite your attention, are simply these:

Gen. HOWE landed at Kip's Bay Sept. 15, 1776. The Continental troops, stationed behind breastworks at the present foot of Thirty-fourth-street, to oppose his landing, ran away (as WASHINGTON writes to his brother) in the most cowardly manner. That same night Gen. HOWE established his lines on the high ground extending along what is now the northern end of the Central Park, while WASHINGTON held the ridge, where now stands the Convent of the Sacred Heart. On the 16th, the day following, WASHINGTON sent Col. KNOWLTON and part of his command of Connecticut troops, to the Harlem flats. KNOWLTON becoming engaged, Major LEITCH and his Virginians were dispatched to his support. A severe engagement, with considerable loss of life, took place. KNOWLTON was killed and LEITCH severely wounded.

WASHINGTON in his letter to the President of Congress, dated Sept. 18, 1776, says:

"Col. KNOWLTON's fate is much to be regretted, as he was a brave and good officer."

The following is WASHINGTON's order dated Sept. 17, 1776:

"The General most heartily thanks the troops commanded yesterday by Major LEITCH, who first advanced upon the enemy, and the others who so resolutely supported them. The behavior of yesterday was in marked contrast to that of the troops of the day before. * * * * * * *

The gallant and brave Col. KNOWLTON, who would have been an honor to any country, having fallen yesterday while gloriously fighting, Capt. BROWN is to take command." [See Sparkes, vol. 4, p. 99.]

I trust that the simple facts I have narrated may prove a sufficient justification for your compliance with my request.

It seems to me most fitting and proper that one of the avenues passing over this battle-ground—the spot where this brave and gallant officer fell—should be named in his honor, and that the circumstances of the case fully justify this communication.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD's view of this matter seems to be eminently proper. The Commissioners of the Park have done a very wise and a very commendable thing in preserving the breastworks erected near the Convent, where were WASHINGTON's headquarters at the time to which Gen. BUTTERFIELD refers, and the memory of the events of that day, and of the heroic sacrifice of KNOWLTON, would be very justly perpetuated by giving his name to one of the avenues, as Gen. BUTTERFIELD suggests. The various improvements that are going on in the upper part of our island tend to give our City in course of time a place among the most beautiful cities of the world: it ought to imitate the example of others in celebrating the valor and the patriotism of those who have made it and the country illustrious.

The Death of Mr. Newbery at Sea—The Law of France.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 7, 1868.

Your Paris correspondent "Malakoff," was evidently misinformed when writing about the death of Mr. NEWBERRY, of Chicago, which took place on the *Periere's* last voyage. Instead of that gentleman having died suddenly after a short illness, he was not much more than alive when he went on board, being then in the last stage of consumption, and his death occurred not within "three days of Havre," but three days after leaving New-York. He was personally unknown to Capt. DUCHESNE, who in the circumstances mentioned could not be justly blamed for proposing to give the dead body in question a watery grave, in accordance with the custom on all vessels. When requested to deviate from that rule, however, Capt. DUCHESNE at once consented, for there is no law in France which forbids a dead body being brought into a French port; but sanitary maritime regulations very properly require, as a general practice, the burial at sea of persons dying on shipboard, especially when at a great distance from port.

Capt. DUCHESNE possesses in a very great degree, that marked trait in the character of seamen generally, namely, spontaneous kindheartedness, and none more unwilling than he to cause unnecessary pain, under any circumstances.

NEVITAS.

Judge Barnard and the Press.

From the Sun.

To those who understand Judge BARNARD's well-balanced mind, it has always been a mystery how he came to give that impulsive charge to the Grand Jury, three or four weeks ago. Certain facts have come to our knowledge, which afford an amusing illustration of the old adage, that "mistakes will sometimes occur in the best regulated families." On the morning when this charge was given, just as Judge BARNARD took his seat on the bench, some one placed in his hands an envelope containing a very abusive and unwarranted attack upon him, from the *Daily Times*. Assuming, on a hasty glance, that this article had appeared in the New-York DAILY TIMES, and the Grand Jury happening to enter the court-room at that moment, his Honor, smarting under this libellous and unjustifiable assault, laid the matter before the jury.

And thereupon, the Grand Inquest for the body of the City and County of New-York proceeded to take our neighbor of Printing House square in hand; and our neighbor, understanding that he was being overhauled at the instance of Judge BARNARD, thrust his quill, day by day, into the robes of his Honor.

But, upon a more careful examination of the offensive article, lo! it turned out that the missile had been hurled, not by the New-York *Times*, but by the Jersey City *Times*—an assailant of a very different caliber! And immediately upon the discovery of the fact that the article was published by a journal outside of this State, and hence beyond the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury, they, at the request of Judge BARNARD, reconsidered their action in the premises.

It seems to us that this affords an opportunity for explanations all around.

Obituary.

The death of Mr. JOSEPH KAVANAGH, a well-known clothing merchant of Western New-York, is announced in the Rochester papers as having occurred in that city on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8. Mr. KAVANAGH, who died very suddenly, of disease of the heart, was a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and was in his 53d year. He had been a resident of Rochester since 1836, or 1838. He had many devoted friends in this City. He leaves a family of three sons and three daughters. His wife died seven or eight years ago. The funeral of Mr. KAVANAGH took place yesterday, from St. Patrick's (R. C.) Church, Rochester.

The Bigamist Cunningham—He is Still on His Travels—His Arrival in Putnam County.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DOVER, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1868.

That precious scoundrel and bigamist, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, *alias* White, is still on his travels. After unsuccessful attempts to carry out his infamous designs at the residence of WILLIAM LAIRD, in the town of Pleasant Valley, this (Dutchess) County, he suddenly left the premises one week ago last Tuesday at 4 o'clock in the morning. He journeyed at a lively pace for a couple of hours on foot, when he reached a locality near the residence of JAMES MCCORD, in the town of Little Rest. This was at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. There he met Mr. MCCORD, and a conversation ensued, during which CUNNINGHAM stated that he was a returned Californian and a Deputy United States Marshal in search of an absconding Government official, and also stated that he knew Mr. MCCORD's brother in California. He wished, he said, to purchase some land in the vicinity, and while looking about, had visited Mr. LAIRD's family at Pleasant Valley. There, he said, he fell in love with a young lady of the household, and they were to be married on the following Sunday at the church in Millerton. These statements induced Mr. MCCORD to tender CUNNINGHAM the hospitalities of his house, and soon thereafter the fellow was nicely domiciled. He stayed there nearly three days, when he again suddenly decamped, taking with him a heavy gold ring and a set of sleeve buttons. I hear to-day that he has since turned up in the town of Patterson, Putnam County. He has three suits of clothes with him.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Promenade Concert of the Seventh Regiment at the Academy of Music.

For seven years past the Seventh Regiment have given promenade concerts in their regimental armory, which have been eminently successful in promoting sociability among the members of the various companies, but it was considered that the time had arrived when the civic element might be introduced with advantage, and it was, therefore, decided to give two military and civic promenade concerts at the Academy of Music, the first of which took place last evening. On this occasion 2,500 tickets were issued, all of which were readily disposed of and even bought up at a premium.

The concert of last evening commenced at 8 o'clock. Of course the arrivals at this early hour were not many, but by 9 o'clock the house had begun to fill up, and the boxes and circles were soon brilliant with the gorgeous toilets of the ladies and the handsome uniforms of their escorts. The parquet had, of course, been floored over. At the upper end of the stage was GRAFULLA's famous band, increased to 100 performers. The house was not decorated, the Committee being of opinion that this was unnecessary. The promenade music commenced with a Grand Symphony, followed by "Il Lamento del Bardo," and selections from VERDI's "Due Foscari." Then came GRAFULLA's "Thoughts of Home," with selections from "Robert le Diable," and ending with "Genevieve." As the notes of the latter broke forth the first couple of promenaders appeared upon the floor, and were quickly followed by some five hundred others, for the house had, in the meantime, filled up with astonishing celerity.

It would be an endless task to attempt to describe the toilets of the promenaders, which were now, for the first time, seen to full advantage. From simple muslin to gorgeous satin, all were there. A few ladies, conscious perhaps of preëminent personal charms, and disdaining all adventitious aids, were content to appear in virgin white. But the majority shone forth in all the colors of the rainbow, and "with gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls," at least dazzled, if they did not charm, the eyes of the spectators.

Just before dancing commenced there must have been at least five hundred couples on the floor. Silks and satins, brilliant uniforms and sombre black coats mingled together in seemingly inextricable confusion. There appeared to be but little room for the dancers, when suddenly the galop "Not for Joe" struck up, and half a dozen couples dashed off to its inspiriting strains.

It is astonishing what determined dancers will do, provided only that they have youth and health, no corns and agreeable partners. These six bold couples soon cleaned space enough to dance in, and when they had got it they kept it. From this time dancing was kept up with unflagging spirits until past midnight, according to the following programme:

Galop, "Not for Joe," WIEGAND; Valse, "Publicisten," STRAUSS; Lanciers, "Barbe Bleue," WIEGAND; Galop, "Mit Lust and Liebe," FAUST; Dieux Temps, Seventh Regiment National Guard, GRILL; Galop, "Witches Dance," SCHEUER; Valse, "Hochseits Klaenge," STRAUSS; Quadrille, "Triumph," STRAUSS; Trois Temps, "Ein Herz ein Sinn," STRAUSS; Galop, "Eingesendet," STRAUSS; Deux Temps, "On the Danube," STRAUSS; Lanciers, "Genevieve," WIEGAND; Galop, "La Belle Helene," WIEGAND; Valse, "Children of Berlin," KELER BELA; Galop, "Touristen," ZICKOFF.

Among the invited guests were Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, both of whom sent letters regretting their inability to be present, Gov. FENTON and Governor-elect HOFFMAN and family, the Mayor elect, Major Gen. SHALER and staff, the Colonels of the various Regiments of the National Guard, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and daughter, JAS. G. BENNETT, Esq., and numerous representatives of the Bench, the Bar and the City Government.

The arrangements were under the charge of an executive, a floor and reception committee, the members being distinguished respectively by blue, red and white badges. The rules and regulations were strictly carried out according to the printed programme, and the various Committees were indefatigable in attending to their various duties. The concert was a decided success in every respect, and reflects credit upon those under whose charge it was got up.

The Twenty-second Regiment Reception and Promenade Concert.

The officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment gave a grand promenade concert and reception to their numerous friends at the spacious armory of the command, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and the affair proved a decided success. The large drill-room in the armory was profusely and handsomely decorated with flags and banners, the great network of beams upholding the roof being made the vehicle to sustain a multitude of flags, while the front of the galleries was also effectively decorated with trophies of arms and other military insignia. To nearly every projection around the walls of the drill-room were suspended miniature pennons of blue silk, upon which were emblazoned the names of the several States in the Union, so that the appearance of the room was very handsome indeed.

By 8 o'clock the guests had assembled to the number of over five thousand, and the crush was tremendous. Among the crowd we noticed Major-Gen. DAN. E. SICKLES, Major-Gen. ANDERSON, Major-Gen. FESSENDEN, Major-Gen. PLEASONTON and other distinguished officers of the regular army; Adjt.-Gen. MARVIN, Judge-Advocate-Gen. YOUNG, and Col. MARTIN, of the Governor's staff were present, as were also Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the Fourth Brigade; Brig.-Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY, of the Cavalry; Brig.-Gen. BENDIX, of the Third Regiment; Col. CARR, of the Eighth; Col. PARMELEE, and Lieut.-Col. ROCKAFELLAR, of the Seventy-first; Col. WILCOX and officers of the Ninth; Lieut.-Cols. KNOX and MCAFEE, of the Twelfth; Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER and staff, and nearly all the leading officers of the First Division. The officers of the Thirteenth and other Brooklyn regiments also appeared in full force, many of them wearing new and handsome full-dress uniforms. The ladies appeared in full evening and promenade dress, and the show of toilettes was a most brilliant one.

In the centre of the room was placed a platform, upon which were seated the ladies who had participated in the festivities at the Long Branch encampment of the Twenty-second Regiment last Summer, and in their midst stood a table, on which was placed the splendid silver punch-bowl to be presented by the ladies to the regiment. The bowl is a very handsome piece of workmanship, being ornamented with blazing shells and other military emblems in frosted silver, the handle of the cover being a miniature effigy of a member of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Soon after 8 o'clock the Twenty-second Regiment formed in line of battalion, and made a splendid appearance under the command of Lieut.-Col. REMMEY. As soon as the necessary ceremonies of dress parade were gone through, the regiment was briefly addressed by Attorney-General BREWSTER, of Pennsylvania, and he presented the punch-bowl in fitting and appropriate terms. The gift was received on behalf of the Twenty-second by Lieut.-Col. REMMEY in a soldiery and concise manner. The command was then exercised in the manual of arms, the several movements being neatly executed, after which the regiment was dismissed, and the entire floor thrown open for the accommodation of the guests, who occupied the next two hours in promenade and listening to the delicious music afforded by DODWORTH's full band. At 10 o'clock a sensible diminution of the crowd was observable, owing to the departure of those intending to visit the Academy of Music and attend the hop of the Seventh Regiment, and their absence rendered the promenade quite enjoyable. The Twenty-second Regiment, therefore, have every reason to be proud of their reception, as it was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

Meeting of East River Improvement Association.

A meeting of the East River Improvement Association was held at Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, last evening, JAMES R. TAYLOR, Esq., presiding, and Gen. E. M. BARNUM acting as Secretary.

The principal business was the reception of a report of a Committee appointed to investigate and obtain facts in relation to the number of steamers and sailing vessels, &c., which pass through Hell Gate within a given time.

The report, after stating several facts already published, goes on as follows:

"The sailing vessels, in addition to the risk which must necessarily be incurred, are all of them subject to very great delays and extortionate charges for pilotage, tonnage, &c. This, together with the fact that numbers of them are wrecked entirely in performing the passage, causes many vessels, which would otherwise avail themselves of this route, to sail outside Long Island in their way eastward. Lieutenant Commanding CHARLES H. DAVIS, United States Navy, in his report on coast services, dated Feb. 15, 1848, says that it is very desirable to make such improvements as will lessen or altogether remove the hazard attending the ordinary navigation of Hell Gate, will not be disputed when it is remembered that a very large portion of the vast fleet of coasting vessels that go to New-York and up the North River pass this route, and that it is the hourly resort of steamboats, crowded with passengers and carrying the most precious freight."

The Committee then quote further from Mr. DAVIS' report regarding the dangers to sailing vessels passing through Hell Gate, and the remedy which the improvements would provide. They also quote his argument for the improvements as a means of increased facilities for naval defence. In the argument he says:

"During the war with Great Britian our frigates were blockaded in the Harbor of New-York, which could not have been the case if the Hell Gate passage had been open. Commodore DECATUR ventured to carry his squadron through, but with such risk that the attempt with a frigate was made only once afterward, notwithstanding constantly recurring necessity."

The remainder of the quotation from Lieut. DAVIS' report consists of statements relating to the dangers of the channel, the special difficulties producing those dangers, and other facts which have recently been placed before the public in reports of the Association. The Committee also quote the following statement in the report of Lieut.-Commanding DAVID D. PORTER, United States Navy, dated Oct. 30, 1848:

"In a place where the interests of so many are at stake, the want of attention to the navigation of Hell Gate appears like culpable neglect. No one can form an idea of the number of vessels that go on shore during the course of a month. Fifty went on shore during the period I was occupied there, (two months,) and many of them were much injured."

The Committee quote at length from the Harbor Commissioner's report, giving an extended statement of the dangers and present condition of Hell Gate, and asserting that it was the duty of the General Government to take some further action toward remedying the serious obstructions to navigation; or, if the General Government fail to do so, that the State should certainly move in the affair, from a just regard for the lives and property of its citizens.

The report concludes with acknowledgments of the kindness of different parties in assisting the Committee in the arrangement of the facts they have presented.

The report is signed by T. F. ROWLAND, HENRY STEERS and E. F. WILLIAMS, Committee.

Addresses followed the report by Messrs. T. F. ROWLAND, Esq., R. W. LOWBER, Esq., and Gen. E. M. BARNUM.

On motion, a Committee consisting of Gen. E. M. BARNUM, THOS. F. ROWLAND, Esq., Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS and Mr. HENRY STEERS were appointed to prepare a new memorial, and circulate for signatures, on the subject of the East River improvement.

A mass meeting was announced to be held in Willet Opera House, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

Mr. JAMES SMITH was elected to fill a vacancy in the Council when the meeting adjourned.

The Skating Season.

While it is unnecessary to tell our readers that the last two days were cold enough to form ice, it is in good time to inform them that the ice has formed sufficiently strong to bear the multitudes that are now but awaiting the consummation of this fact. Although no large number of the skating-loving population visited the various rinks and ponds yesterday, nevertheless many of the more enthusiastic took occasion to work the rust from their tied-up skates, and also to take the stiffness from their joints. In New-York a little business was done on MITCHELL's Fifth-avenue pond, as also upon the exposed water lots of the old Beekman estate. The Central Park ponds, although frozen over and sufficiently thick and strong in their centres to bear a goodly number of people, the Commissioners do not feel assured of their safety to admit of raising the ball. At the new Empire Rink, a solid flooring of ice has been made, but the Messrs. MACMILLAN & DICKINSON do not intend to throw open the building for skating purposes until to-morrow. Miss WILSON appeared at the rink yesterday and inaugurated the skating season there. Miss WILSON is the first lady (and as yet no gentleman has performed there) who has ever skimmed the glossy surface of the new rink.

In Brooklyn the Union and Capitoline grounds were both in operation, but, of course, the people present by no means represented the crowds that will perform upon them when the season becomes more advanced. Notwithstanding the shallowness of the water upon these ponds, it will require a fortnight's freezing before they will cease to be a terror to the nervous. After that there will be no limit to the crowds that will visit the various ice-beds.

Prospect Park Fair Ground Club.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association was held at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, last evening, Mr. CHARLES MARVIN in the chair. The following permanent officers of the organization were elected: President, PAUL E. WEITZEL. Vice-Presidents, S. MCLEAN, Western District; ARCHIBALD M. BLISS, Eastern District; C. R. STEVENS, New-York. Corresponding Secretary, W. H. TALMADGE; Recording Secretary, HENRY E. DODGE; Treasurer, JAMES B. CRAIG.

It was resolved to call the organization the Prospect Park Fair Ground Club. The following committee of five were appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-laws, and report at the next meeting: WM. SCHWARTZWAELDER, S. B. ST. JOHN, W. D. VEEDER, W. H. TALMADGE, GEO. W. HALL.

The Club then adjourned until next Wednesday evening at the same place.

Serious Break in the Croton Main.

An extensive break in the main Croton water-pipe, on Third-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, occurred early on Wednesday morning. It was caused by some careless workmen, who were engaged in blasting and excavating rocks. The cellars in the vicinity were flooded with water, greatly to the dismay of the owners, who suffered considerable damage to their property. One grocer in the middle of the block had his stock, worth several hundred dollars, almost completely destroyed. The basement of the store of Dr. DUNN, on the lower corner, was entirely submerged, and his loss on drugs is estimated at $5,000.

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HORACE GREELY purposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political Economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of the New-York *Tribune*, and will appear in all its editions—Daily, $10; Semi-Weekly, $4; and Weekly, $2 per annum. —*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

LAIRD—WELSH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Jersey City, by Rev. George D. Matthews, JAMES H. LAIRD, of New-York, to MARY C., daughter of the late Robert Welsh.

MORRIS—VAN BUREN.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, by Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., STUYVESANT F. MORRIS, M. D., to ELLEN JAMES, daughter of Smith J. Van Buren, of Fishkill, on the Hudson.

DIED.

CARRINGTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at East Orange, N. J., ELIZABETH SCOTT, daughter of E. R. and Mary G. Carrington, aged 6 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 3½ P. M., from her father's residence, Prospect-st., without further invitation. Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock, for Brick Church Station.

COPCUTT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, AMELIA ANN, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Blakeley, and wife of F. W. Copcutt, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 123 Bank-st., without further notice, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friday.

HAMBLY.—At Harwinton, Conn., at the residence of Miss A. M. Phelps, on Saturday, Nov. 21, Mrs. MARTHA BRUNT HAMBLY, formerly of England, aged 77 years.

HUSBAND.—Suddenly, at Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, Dr. RICHARD J. HUSBAND.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Java-st., near Franklin, this day, (Friday,) the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Dec. 10, LETITIA, relict of the late William Johnston, aged 71 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Wm. S. Johnston, South-av., on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 9, HELEN MCEVERS, wife of John R. Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Friday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, at Springfield, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 10, 1868, MARY ANN, wife of C. R. Ogden, of Greenpoint, L. I.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

ONDERDONK.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, Mrs. ELIZABETH ONDERDONK, widow of Right Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, in the 81st year of her age.

POWELL.—At Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 5, LEILA MAUD, only child of Angeline L. and James W. Powell, Jr., U. S. Army, aged 1 year, 3 months and 20 days.

SMITH.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 9, at Whitestone, L. I., ANGELINE E., daughter of the late Wm. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 11th inst., at St. George's Church, Flushing, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave James-slip at 11½ A. M., and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock noon for Flushing.

STEVENSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, CARRIE, infant daughter of James and Jane Stevenson, aged 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock, from No. 253 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

VIRTUE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 8, in the 76th year of his age, of apoplexy, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. Cotter Morrison, of No. 7 Rochester-square, London, GEORGE VIRTUE, Esq., of Oaklands Park, Surrey, from Coldstream, Berwickshire, formerly senior partner in the firm of Virtue & Co., publishers, of No. 294 City-road and No. 26 Ivy-lane, London, and of No. 26 John-st., in this City.

WHITNEY.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1868, VIRGINIA BELLE, youngest child of William M. and Amelia Whitney, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 5 St. Luke's-place.

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THE TELESCOPE.

The lecture of Prof. ALEXANDER, College of New-Jersey, before THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, is published in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Dec. 9. Price five cents. For sale by all newsmen. The remaining ten lectures in the course will all be published in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and will be well worth a year's subscription. Mail subscriptions, $2 per annum. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

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THE PERUVIAN IRON-CLADS.

Preparations for their Early Departure from New-Orleans—Their Crews and Armaments.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 5.

For sometime past, as many of our readers are aware, two iron-clads, formerly known as the *Oneonta* and *Cahawba*, but since the hoisting of the Peruvian colors as the *Manco Capac* and *Atahaualipa*, have been actively engaged in fitting out for sea at the Algiers ship-yard, across the river. The iron-clads, it will be remembered, were purchased two years or more ago from the United States Government, by Messrs. SWIFT & Co., agents for the Peruvian Government, the sale at the time creating a good deal of scandal in consequence of certain inquiries made in reference to it in Congress. Over a year ago a rumor prevailed that these steamers were about to take their departure, and Judge KELLOGG, then Collector of the port, was ordered to keep close watch upon their movements, because it was stated there was still trouble in reference to the sale made to SWIFT & Co., by the Navy Department, and also that the authorities at Washington were fearful lest the neutrality laws might be violated—hostilities still continuing between Spain and Peru. Upon making an examination of these iron-clads at that time, the officers detailed by the Collector reported that they were so effectively dismantled, so far as regarded their machinery, that it would be impossible for them to move without refitting, and the authorities at Washington were so informed. Since that time it appears these monitors have passed regularly into the hands of the Peruvian Government, and are now being rapidly gotten ready for sea under the eye of the Peruvian Minister, Señor GARCIA Y GARCIA, who arrived in our city on Sunday last.

Having been entirely refitted throughout and made as sea-worthy as such monsters can be, these vessels were engaged in taking in coal yesterday, and will to-day haul out into the stream to organize their crews previous to starting upon the six months' voyage around Cape Horn.

The iron-clads, which were built in Cincinnati, toward the close of the war, are single-turreted monitors, armed each with two 15-inch guns, and draw about 13 feet of water, with six days' coal on board. Their crews, counting officers, men and all hands number nearly two hundred each, all engaged at liberal salaries and paid in American gold. The firemen struck for higher wages a few days ago, and were reëngaged at $60 a month in gold. The iron-clads are propelled by double propellers, and have also recently been rigged with two masts—the foremost provided with a square sail and staysail, and the main mast with a spanker. This amount of canvass with two jibs, it is thought, will tend to lift and ease them materially in a sea-way. These monitors are under the command of a Peruvian Commodore, and two Post Captains and a number of Peruvian minor officers. The executive officers are Americans, as well as the engineers, gunners, seamen, &c. They are to be convoyed the whole distance by two steamships, the *Havana* and *Monterey*, which vessels are expected here daily from New-York. As they can only take on board enough coal to last for six days at a time, there will be, we should take it, some difficulty in making coaling stations.

We would state, in conclusion, that Collector FULLER informs us that his present instructions are, not to interfere in any way with the departure of the monitors. The Spanish steam corvette *Churrucca*, which has been lying in our port for some months past keeping watch, it is said, upon these monitors, went to sea a few days ago, and is reported cruising off the Balize. This espionage on the part of the *Churrucca* is said to refer only to the Cuban fillibustering movement, in which these ironclads were at one time reported to have been engaged. She would do little, however, in the way of stopping these turreted monsters, with their four heavy fifteen-inch guns and coats of mail, if they should take a fancy to point their prows toward the "Ever Faithful Isle."

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life at Mobile.

From the Mobile Register, Dec. 4.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, the steamer *C. W. Dorrance*, lying at Dauphin-street wharf, while having her boilers inspected by Mr. J. B. OLIS, United States Inspector, exploded the doctor boiler with a tremendous noise, smashing up the forward part of the boat and leaving her almost a complete wreck. Immediately after the explosion it was found that two negroes had been killed outright and four wounded, one of them mortally. Two negroes were blown into the river, one of whom succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, and the other was drowned.

Large pieces of the boiler were hurled with great force in almost every direction. The steamer caught fire, but the engines soon extinguished the flames.

The upper works of the boat, immediately over the engines, and extending about sixty or seventy feet aft, were completely torn up, fragments of wood, pieces of machinery, boat furniture, &c., lying about in every direction. The after portion of the steamer was uninjured; but such was the force of the explosion that pieces of wood from the wreck of the forward part were hurled to the extreme end of the saloon. The *Dorrance* had just been thoroughly overhauled, or rather rebuilt, and was to have left this evening on her first trip for Wetumpka. She is owned by the Mobile Trade Company.

From Mr. BEN HARRIS, engineer of the boat, we learn that at the time of the accident the large boilers were being filled with water, for the purpose of testing them, from the "doctor," when a patch on the after end of the doctor boiler commenced leaking, and in about a minute afterward the explosion occurred. The boiler had a pressure of about 135 pounds of steam.

The negroes killed and wounded were employed on the boat in the capacity of firemen, and hailed from up the river.

Capt. OTIS and Mr. HARRIS were both standing near the engines, but fortunately escaped without any injury.

The Sandwich Island Reciprocity Treaty.

From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 10.

His Excellency, C. C. HARRIS, late Envoy to Washington, invited a number of sugar planters and agents of plantations to meet at his office on Thursday last, Oct. 8, at 11 A. M. The meeting was well attended, and he laid before it some facts regarding his mission to Washington and the efforts to secure the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty, and how the measure now stands. He stated that he still had hopes of its passage by the new Congress, and that Senator SUMNER also had. Nothing new or important was developed at the Conference, and the general impression appears to be that much uncertainty attaches to its ratification, unless the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty is brought forward and receives favor, when it may be wise again to make special efforts to secure the passage of our treaty, by the employment of a special agent and by enlisting the support of the Pacific Congressional delegations, which are generally in its favor.

FINANCIAL.

WHICH IS THE BEST COMPANY

in which to

INSURE YOUR LIFE?

Read the opinion of

HON. WM. BARNES,

Superintendent of the Insurance Department

of the State of New-York,

as to the best

LIFE COMPANIES

to insure in.

HE SAYS:

"It does not always follow, as is sometimes supposed, that a purely Mutual Company is the most profitable one to the insured. Mixed Companies, or those substantially Mutual, may, by superior skill and other advantages, actually make the LARGEST DIVIDENDS of surplus profits to policy holders."—[Report, 1868, page XC.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 5.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the evening of SATURDAY, 12th, to the morning of the 26th December instant, prior to the election of directors, to be held on 24th instant. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1868.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due Jan. 1, 1869, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS. JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	109⅞	110	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅛	110¼
Coupon, 1881.....	114⅝	114⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅛	110¼
5-20 Regis., 1862.	106½	.....	10-40 Registered.	103⅞	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅝	111	10-40 Coupon....	105⅛	105½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107	107⅛	Gold............	136⅛	136¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅝	107⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac...	99⅛	99⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110	110⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR $75,000 CITY CEMETERY STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "City Cemetery Stock," authorized by chap. 177, laws of 1868, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 20, 1868.

Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the purchase of a plot of ground by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of this State, suitable for a public cemetery or burial ground additional to the plots now used by them for such purpose.

The stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for City Cemetery Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 23, 1868.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st. Drafts on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

OFFICE OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY: You will please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Ashburton Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take such action as may be required in respect to the foreclosure of the mortgages executed by the Company, and to determine what course shall be pursued in regard to the purchase or a part of the Company's land at tax sales. Also, to take such action as may be advisable in regard to a lease of the mining works of the Company.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., D. J. SPRAGUE, JOHN T. ROLLINS, A majority of Directors.

FIFTY SHARES OXFORD IRON COMPANY, 3,000 shares Central Petroleum Company, 360 shares Stout Coal Company, for sale at the office of DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 16 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING, Opposite City Hall.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. CHARLES PECK, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,650,331 34.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 6th-av., cor. 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

50 Parcels of Land, CONTAINING ABOUT 250 LOTS, PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee, 50 PARCELS OF LAND, Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge.

This tract of land forms part of the Morris estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 years. Its advantages of situation cannot be overstated.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 5TH-AV., WITH STABLE, AND LOT ON 13TH-ST., FORMING AN L. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, DEC. 15, at 12 M., at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

The four-story brick house and lot No. 76 5th-av., with the brick stable and lot on 13th-st., the lots together forming an L.

Lot on 5th-av., about 27x100 feet.

Lot on 13th-st., 25x103 feet.

Full particulars at the Office, No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF NEW CARriages and sleighs of the finest City and other makers, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, at the Armory, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 9½ o'clock A. M., each day, and continuing until 12 o'clock, and recommencing every evening at 7½ o'clock, until the stock is disposed of.

The sale will comprise about 200 vehicles, CLARENCES, COACHES, DOG CARTS, COUPES, LANDAUS, PHAETONS, BAROUCHES, WAGONS, SLEIGHS.

They will be on exhibition on MONDAY, 14th, and TUESDAY, 15th inst., DAY and EVENING.

The above is the first and largest sale of first-class carriages ever sold in this City, and the attention of all purchasers is respectfully requested. Sale absolute.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon, Artillery implements and equipments, Muskets, rifles and swords, Infantry equipments, Spare parts of small arms, 1 boring machine, 1 vertical drill, 1 hand force-pump, Blacksmiths', carpenters' and finishers' tools, Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY, Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

EDWARD MINTURN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

12 cases Preserved Ginger.
25 cases Preserved Camquot Oranges.
2,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
300 frails Sour Raisins.
300 kegs Sour Raisins.
800 boxes Cluster Raisins.
300 boxes Bloom Raisins.
500 boxes Smyrna Figs.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, French plate pier mirrors, rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, elegant armour, wardrobes and bookcases; solid rosewood and black walnut bedroom goods, silk and brocatel, curtains and cornices, marble-top centre tables, several extension tables, oil-paintings, bronzes, silver and silver-plated tea sets, carpets, oil-cloths, plush-covered parlor suites, &c., &c. THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, in the very large room on the second floor, almost the entire furniture of two dwellings, removed to this floor for convenience of sale. It will embrace almost every kind and description of really good furniture, some of which has been on storage for two years. Catalogues early on Friday morning.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable lots:

2D-AV.—Two lots, east side, 25.2 feet south of 107th-st., each 25.2x100.

106TH-ST.—Three lots, south side, 265 feet east of 2d-av., each 25x100.11.

Maps, &c., at the office, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE, AN ESTATE of 36 valuable lots and gores, in the immediate vicinity of Prospect Park, situate in Wyckoff and Warren sts., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn, to be sold by James Cole's Son, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Maps, &c., are now ready.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oc16-law1mJan.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 16th and 17th December, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS' ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st., a private collection of fine Oil Paintings, the property of a gentleman now abroad, comprising the works of a number of our eminent and favorite artists; also eight class pictures by celebrated European artists, including two important works, painted to order for the present owner, by REGIS GIGNOUX. THE FIRST SNOW. A FINE LARGE LANDSCAPE BY D. HUNTINGTON, N. A.

Also embracing the works of

J. F. Kensett,	O. Van Tooren,	Schuselle,
S. R. Gifford,	C. P. Cranch,	G. W. Nicholson,
G. H. Hall,	J. H. Dolph,	J. R. Brevoort,
L. R. Mignot,	V. Nehlig,	Andrews,
J. G. Brown,	W. M. Brown,	Hamilton,
Wm. Hart,	G. H. McCord,	J. D. Barrow,
E. White,	R. A. Blakelock,	K. Van Elten,
A. D. Shattuck,	Bradford,	C. A. Sommer,
Geo. Inness,	Doughty,	Carmiencke,
W. P. DeHaas,	W. M. Oddie,	E. DeBlock,
Meyer Von Bremen,	J. Williamson,	Schedges,
	Mertz,	B. Severy,
Armfield,	Van-de-Pol,	D. Cal,
J. Noel,	C. Hoquet,	Kneil,
H. Schaep,	Mussion,	A. Barland,

and other favorite artists of celebrity. The Pictures will be on exhibition, free, on and from THURSDAY, 10th inst., until evening of sale, with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. SALE IN BANKRUPTCY. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, STERLING AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, and every day following until the entire stock is disposed of, at No. 266 Pearl-st., and Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Fulton-st., under the United States Hotel, the entire stock together with the fixtures, contained in the above store, by order of Assignee, in which stock will be found:

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—Consisting of cluster and single stone diamond rings, brooches, ear-rings, scarf pins, &c. Also, coral, full and half sets; gents' seal rings, beautiful cut cameos, sleeve buttons, studs, scarf pins, gold and silver watches, made by the most celebrated makers; gold guard and vest chains, ladies' gold watches, enameled and set with diamonds.

ELEGANT STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE—Consisting in part of tea and tete-a-tete sets; solid silver-handle dinner, dessert and tea knives, forks, spoons, pickle forks, silver ladles, silver tobacco and snuff-boxes, fruit knives, various sized salvers, ice-pitchers, &c.

CUTLERY—Comprising the finest description, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea knives, cheese scoops, carvers and steels, and other articles in the cutlery line.

Also, all the fixtures of said establishment, consisting of two large jewelers' safes, silver-plated French plate glass, show-cases, scales and weights, counters, &c. Also, the lease, expiring on the first of May, 1870, which will be sold on the last day of the sale.

The stock is all in good condition, very extensive, and will be sold without reserve. By order of J. FORNACHON, Assignee.

CLINTON HALL SALE ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS. SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 150 OIL-PAINTINGS, BY MR. ROSSITER, comprising many views in the highlands of the Hudson; Mr. Culverhouse, Moonlight and Candlelight Effects; and Mr. Ream, Fruit. Catalogues ready and paintings on exhibition day and evening.

MONDAY, DEC. 14, And following days, at 7 o'clock P. M., A choice collection of books, relating to America, local histories, scarce Confederate documents, large paper and privately printed works, facetiæ, &c.; also, a valuable lot of autograph letters, manuscripts, &c., comprising the correspondence of Hon. Asbury Dickens, (formerly Secretary of State,) coins, medals, &c.; also, a collection of music, formerly the property of Mr. Wm. Palmer, (Robert Heller,) with two violins, said to be very valuable. Among the autographs will be found a copy of the resolution of the Thirty-eighth Congress abolishing slavery, neatly engrossed and signed by the President, and other officers, and Senators and Representatives who voted for the resolution. The only copy in existence and unique; neatly framed. Catalogues ready and articles on exhibition.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Nos. 323 and 325 Front-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FRONT-ST.—The lease of the lot with the two-story iron building, covering the entire lot, 34x70 feet, Nos. 323 and 325 Front-st., near Jackson-st. Lease has four years to run from May 1, 1869; ground rent $300 per annum and taxes.

Maps and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 439 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE D, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST 10TH-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic brick dwelling and lot, No. 439 East 10th-st., north side, between Avenue D and Dry Dock-st.; house 13x21 feet, with immediate possession; lot 13x25 feet; $1,650 may remain on bond and mortgage, which can remain for three years from May 1, 1869.

Maps and permits at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALER & SON will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Park-place, a large and valuable assortment of fine diamond, solitaire and cluster, pearl and opal gold jewelry, brooches and rings, rings, charms, &c., &c.; also English and American gold and silver watches, gilt clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale. Trade invited.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.

FINE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS IN RICH BINDINGS, SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE WORKS.

Will be sold, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 12 and 14, at 10½ o'clock, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a splendid assortment of books. Catalogues now ready.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c.—Special sale of one of the largest and best stocks of fine silver-plated ware ever offered at auction in this City, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st. Particulars in catalogues.

N. B.—TO-MORROW, as above, superb clocks, bronzes, parians, &c., suitable for holiday presents. Catalogues at sale.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSHUA M. CROFT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. REICHMANN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Rettich & Reichmann, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 10, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE MANARA and CESAR DE NEGRI, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore Manara, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, (the said De Negri not joining on account of absence from the country,) and that the 6th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1868.

d11-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR SLEIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edgar Sleight, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of November, 1868.

n27-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID V. FREEMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by David V. Freeman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE, Attorneys for Bankrupt, d4-law3wF* No. 50 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of said bankrupts, will be held on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

ADOLPH STRAUSS, CHARLES PAULSON, ABRAHAM WORMSER, Trustees.

d4-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI DURYEA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of December, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Levi Duryea, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Assignee.

d4-law3wF* No. 209 Broadway, City of New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH COHEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT S. SCHUYLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CARL J. ROEDER, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Dec. 9, 1868.

W. BUDD DEACON, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM C. PRINCE and ROBERT PRINCE, Jr., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT FEINBERG, MARTIN STEENBOCK and GUSTAV PESSELS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RANDALL W. MAIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS F. JONES, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 11, 1868. d11-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FALLS, bankrupt.—No. 1,597.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Falls, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1868.

d11-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY R. McBRIDE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 10, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON COHEN and AARON REICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Simon Cohen and Aaron Reich, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.

DEC. 10, 1868.

NO. 1,877.—IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN District of New-York: This is to give notice—That on the 8th day of December, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES W. DODGE, of the City of Troy, County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 2 Mutual building, State-st., Troy, N. Y., before Henry J. King, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWARD DODD, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

By PETER F. DAW, Deputy. d11-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand Goldstein, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

d11-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MARCHANT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Marchant, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868.

d4-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. FESSENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d December, 1868.

d4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,818.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS GOODRIDGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Francis Goodridge, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, 1868.

d4-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. HALSTED and AVERY D. PUTNAM, bankrupts.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Augustus M. Halsted and Avery D. Putnam, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868.

ISAAC M. ANDREWS, Assignee.

d11-law3wF No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Newburgh, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DELOS W. GITCHELL, formerly of Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New-York, (now of Newburgh, Orange County, New-York,) within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

C. ANDERSON, Assignee.

d11-law3wF No. 199 Grand-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 7,850,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,200 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 12 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O. M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, and until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the removal of rock, and grading of school site, on the south side of East 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

H. HUNTINGTON LEE, CHARLES H. LYONS, T. McMANUS, PETER EWALD, JAMES R. DAVIES, Board of Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN, WM. BUMSTED, M. NATHAN, JOHN HALLADAY, Water Commissioners.

TO ENGINEERS AND INVENTORS.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IRON TUBULAR TUNNEL COMPANY. OFFICE, NO. 32 PINE-ST.

Pursuant to the power invested in the Incorporators of the above Company, chartered by the last Legislature of the State of New-York, for the purpose of laying a TUNNEL ACROSS THE BED OF THE EAST RIVER, BETWEEN THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, notice is hereby given that the Company is now ready to receive plans and specifications for the best mode of constructing said Tunnel.

The Committee will meet at the above-named office daily, from 2 to 4 P. M., and invite Engineers and Inventors to present their plans for free competition.

WM. A. SMITH, Chairman Board of Incorporators.

G. B. VAN BRUNT, Secretary.

JOEL A. FITHIAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1869.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN, SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, JAMES B. DUPIGNAC, THOS. J. HALL, JOHN JASPER, Committee on Supplies.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 5, 1868.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 21st instant for supplying Ship Chandlery to the Revenue Cutters on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

All proposals are received subject to rejection, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Schedules of the articles required, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st. Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS ACCUSTOMED TO teach young children in English branches, French and music. Call on Saturday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of two per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after Jan. 20, 1869, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business, on the 21st December inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 21st January prox. O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reöpened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., New-York, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 28th inst. and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK, RECEIVER'S OFFICE, No. 65 Cedar-st.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF thirty per cent. upon claims against this bank which have been proved and allowed, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 1868, at the office, No. 65 Cedar-st. By order of the Comptroller of the Currency. C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to take care of children or to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear room, No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class chambermaid; would assist with the washing; no objections to a boarding-house; good City reference given. Call at No. 1,309 Broadway, near 36th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a good plain cook; is a good laundress; will do chamberwork and fine washing, in City or country; best of references. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator, to go out by the day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Call or address No. 436 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a thorough housekeeper, with the best of reference from her last position as regards qualifications and respectability; also without any incumbrance. Call at or address No. 336 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking; pastries, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds. Call at present employer's, No. 48 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby; is a good seamstress; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 40 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.; would travel.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; understands meats, game and desserts; wishes a good, steady home for the Winter; City reference. Apply at No. 196 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking or general housework; will be found neat, trustworthy and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 221 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as an experienced cook for private families; in meats, soups, game, pastry and baking; in City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with seven years' City reference, work by the day or month in a laundry, hotel or private family; does up fluting and polishing in style. Call for two days at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups, does up linens in style; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, for a large number of recommended excellent French, Scotch, and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, those lately landed. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant a laundress' situation; she thoroughly understands her business; flute, do up ladies' fine muslins or chambermaid and laundress or fine washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as porter or foreman, and make himself generally useful in a hotel or boarding-house; has the best of reference. Apply to WM WOODS at No. 206 1st-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, FAMILY washing to do at her own home, or would go out by the day; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 403 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PROTestant girl as child nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge night and day; has good reference. Apply at office No. 106 6th-av., between 8 and 9.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, a place as wet nurse; she has lost her own baby, three weeks old. Call or address No. 240 East 10th-st., second floor, front room, No. 7.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT meat and pastry cook, a situation; understands soups, game, fish and desserts of all kinds. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do light housework and plain sewing, or to take care of children and plain sewing. Inquire at No. 368 10th-av., near 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has been six years in last place; best City reference. Address No. 612 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do light chamberwork and take care of children. Call at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 127 Bleecker-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 165 Avenue A, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and daughter, a situation; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to make herself useful; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit and trim perfectly, to go out by the day in families. Call at or address a note to No. 144 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 138 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook; best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, to go out in families by the day. Call or address for two days No. 179 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an English married man, without incumbrance; understands the care of hot and green-house plants, grapes, fruit and vegetable garden; seven years' reference from last situation. Call or address J. R., at Henderson & Fleming's, 67 Nassau-st., New-York City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; is sober, willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who understands his business perfectly well; is sober, honest and industrious; has good City reference from his last employers. Address A. B. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good milker; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PLACE AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man of long experience; is a good driver; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Address J. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN industrious, reliable colored man, (married,) either in City or country; can give good references as to character and capability. Apply to his present employer, J. H. WESTERFIELD, No. 170 William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; is an ingenious man on a place; can make himself useful. Address C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER'S OR STOCK clerk's situation in a stock-broker's office by a man who has had twelve years' experience in Wall-st. Address F. L. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, AN EXperienced cashier and book-keeper; none but one perfectly familiar with the business and who can bring first-class references, may address C. S. DAY, Box No. 3,686 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A FLOUR JOBBING HOUSE, an out-door salesman, who has a New-York City and Brooklyn trade. One who understands flour, and can give good references, may address Post Office Box 4,491.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED IN BANKING-house an assistant book-keeper; salary about $1,000 for the first year. Address, with reference, A B, Post Office Box No. 211.

WANTED—A WHOLESALE HARDWARE salesman; one having experience will find a permanent situation by addressing Box No. 5,459 New-York Post Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A JEWELRY store. One who is a first-class salesman and thoroughly understands the business, may apply to GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPer; one who understands double entry; must come well recommended and understand office business. Address a line to Box No. 3,430 Post Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid in a small family; must be neat and capable and have City references. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 128 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID WANTED—ONE THAT UNderstands hair dressing and dress making. Apply before 11 A. M. at No. 30 West 34th-st.

WAITER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands his business and has good references. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 7, up stairs.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSMAKERS. Apply at No. 21 Bleecker-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, sickness, medicines for all diseases, &c.

PERSONAL.

ERNANI. THE HORN OF A DILEMMA. HANG YOUR HAT UPON IT

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin..........$130
Second cabin..........80
Cabin passage to Paris..........145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI..........Dec. 10 | SIBERIA..........Dec. 31
TARIFA..........Dec. 24 | ALEPPO..........Jan. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
CALEDONIA.......Dec. 12 | EUROPA..........Jan. 2
BRITANNIA.......Dec. 19 | COLUMBIA..........Jan. 9
UNITED KINGD'M Dec. 26 | IOWA..........Jan. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $33; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line, of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY, Dec. 15
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Dec. 26
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and $5
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45 and 45
Halifax	20	Halifax	[illegible]
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NOTICE.
Shippers per CITY OF BOSTON are hereby notified that in consequence of that vessel being obliged to put back and discharge, her cargo will be reshipped on board the steamers CITY OF ANTWERP and CITY OF PARIS.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
NEBRASKA..........3,392 tons..........Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN..........2,865 tons..........Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA..........2,865 tons..........Jan. 6.
COLORADO..........3,015 tons..........Jan. 20.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $3 currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, at
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$275 $225 $150 $75
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.
Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, and THAMES on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows..........Dec. 19
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES..........NELSON..SATURDAY, Dec. 12
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE..SATURDAY, Dec. 19
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. S. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sails on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 300 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 6:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:
[illegible timetable]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:
8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.
3:15 P. M. Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Westwood.
4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.
TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK
Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.
TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Belleport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P.M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS TO MILLIONS.
KIMMEL & FORSTER'S,
Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., New-York.
Complete paper dolls, called "The American Lady and Her Children," with various styles of fashionable costumes, consists of lady, girl, boy and baby, containing 25 changes in a beautiful illustrated box. Sent to any part of the United States and Canada free for $1.
THE FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS—Carried by Soldiers in their National Uniforms. An instructive book for young and old, quarto size, forming a panorama. 75 cents; sent as above. Are also to be had at all stationers, toy stores and booksellers.
Dealers supplied by the American News Company, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., and New-York News Company, No. 8 Spruce-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HEALTHFUL BOARD.—A PLEASANT home and a good table; food cooked so as to be at once delicious and digestible, under the superintendence of Miss JULIA COLMAN, Professor of the Philosophy of Food at the Dixon Institute, corner of De Kalb-av. and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, whom please address or call upon. The attention of the literary and the sedentary specially invited.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two children, (aged 4 and 2 years respectively,) and nurse, where there are few or no other boarders; location below 23d-st.; apartments on second floor required. Address, with particulars, J. E. T., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FURNISHED large front room on second floor, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, with first-class board for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 35 Cranberry-st., near Columbia.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasant rooms, with privilege of parlors and superior table. House modern. A few doors from Coleman House. Unquestionable references required. No. 33 West 27th-st.

AT DEPAU-PLACE—WITH A FRENCH family, neatly furnished rooms for single gentlemen or small families; accommodations for housekeeping, or partial board, if required.
J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 173 Thompson-st.

MOST DESIRABLE AND PLEASANT rooms with board, in the first-class and newly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st.; fine rooms for a family on second floor; also one front hall room, third floor: house and table first-class.

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG ENGLISH lady in a quiet Christian family, with a room suitable for a piano; home comforts only required; terms must be moderate; reference given. Direct Miss A. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House; superior suites of rooms, with private table if desired; also, single rooms with board in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, second floor, with fire, gas, board for two, (no children,) at $18 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ONE OR TWO GENALEMEN CAN FIND a comfortable home with a private family living in their own house, No. 132 East 30th-st. Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

NO. 245 WEST 13TH-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or four single gentlemen, can find a comfortable home, with privilege of parlors and good table, where there are but few boarders.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., nicely furnished rooms, with board. Parties desiring a pleasant home for the Winter apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

A THIRD-STORY ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman and wife, with board; only a few boarders taken; furnished or unfurnished. No. 61 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.; reference exchanged.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125.—MRS. AUSTIN OFFERS commodious floors for four or six persons, with private table; bath-room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen, with board.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, with board, a third story front room; also a back parlor. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

GUARDIANS OR PARENTS WISHING to travel can find at Morristown, N. J., a good home for three or four children under eight years of age. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

PLEASANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, suitable for two families, with board, in the first-class house No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Also, a desirable front hall room.

FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address E. L., Box No. 763 Post Office.

TO LET—NO. 72 5TH-AV., TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms, each with restaurant or private table.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.—Four large furnished rooms, with ample closets, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM WITH first-class board, in a private family; all conveniences; terms moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 235 EAST 10TH-ST.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms and home comforts. Terms moderate.

NO. 1 DUPAW-ROW, BLEECKER-ST.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, will find nice rooms with good board.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH-ST.—ONE SUITE OF rooms on parlor floor; also one elegant room with alcove, on second floor, to let.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply at No. 156 5th-st., between 11th and 12th sts.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH first-class board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Everett Library, 34th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

A CHRISTIAN BOARDING-HOUSE.—Rooms neatly furnished for gentlemen and ladies. No. 323 West 26th-st., New-York.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—THREE PLEASANT rooms to let, with board. Address W. S. F., No. 20 Cliff-st.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large nicely furnished front room, with bedroom adjoining, if desired.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR below 3th-st.—A large and elegantly furnished front room to let; it will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel—Large front room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

BOARD—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF adults; house, furniture and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

AT NO. 7 WEST 35TH-ST., TWO DESIRABLE rooms to let, furnished, without board.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS IN SUITES on second and third floors; also, single, with board.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, NO. 230 59TH-ST., fronting Central Park; four rooms each.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom and two front rooms to let, with board.

NO. 302 WEST 34TH-ST.—BASEMENT suitable for physician's office and other rooms to let.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For laying crosswalks across James-street from number sixty-one to sixty-two.
2d. For laying crosswalks from the southeast to the northeast corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.
3d. For paving with trap-blocks the carriage-way of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
4th. For flagging sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, west side, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-ninth-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1st. Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.
2d. Both sides of Fifth-street, from First-avenue to a point half way to Avenue A; also, the east side of First-avenue, from Fifth-street to a point distant half the block, north and south.
3d. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenue.
4th. The west side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-Eighth-street to Fifty ninth-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 9, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 373 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1868.
JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE,
HENRY C. PLACE, } Executors.
n13-law6mF*

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 4, 1868.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1868, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 202 West Houston-st., within six months from date.
ALFRED BUSSELL,
SAML. D. BUSSELL, } Executors.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sept18-law6mF

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FALKE & GRAHAM IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of late firm will be carried on by JOSEPH F. GRAHAM, No. 206 Greenwich-st.
GEORGE FALKE,
JOSEPH F. GRAHAM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1868.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST Dental Establishment in the City. Sets of teeth on fine gold, $40; platina, $30; coralite, $12 to $15, *including extracting under Gas*. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 117 23d-st., near 4th-av. Call and examine specimens.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES—ENGINEERS OR business men acquainted with steam machinery may learn how they can establish a lucrative business with a few hundred dollars in any city in the State by addressing W. S. H., Box 2,781 Post Office, New-York.

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 8th-st.; European plan. Rooms at moderate rates. Meals in restaurant to order, or by day, week or private table.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.
The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use. G. H. MERCER & MONOD, No. 2 William-st., New-York.

A CHANCE FOR CARMEN.—FIVE horses and three trucks for sale, with the permanent work of a first-class establishment. Inquire of E. C. CHAPIN, No. 124 Fulton-st.

A BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD, HALF A dozen large draught horses, from $80 to $125 each; one very large, 17 hands, $125. No. 431 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH YOUNG mare. To be seen until sold at corner of Graham-av. and Powers-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND WAGON, EVERYTHING in good order. Call at once at No. 345 East 11th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass. The estate comprises about 250 acres of land, of which about eighty acres are in wood, and the residue in pasture and tillage land. The farm is one of the best in Berkshire County, and is under high cultivation. The woodland is of great value. On the land is a spacious mansion-house, built by the proprietor for his family residence, and containing the modern conveniences, with stables, gardens, orchards, grapery, &c., &c., suitable for a gentleman's country residence. Also, a farm-house and barns sufficient for the estate, and a gardener's cottage. The place is one of much natural beauty, and its situation, in reference to the town of Pittsfield, makes it sufficiently retired, while it is convenient of access. For terms and description apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York,
or to JOHN JEFFRIES, Jr., No. 17 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
The very valuable property known as "Girard House," situated on the northwesterly corner of West Broadway and Chambers-st., together with No. 125 Chambers-st., adjoining, being 75 feet on West Broadway by about 100 feet on Chambers-st.
This is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase for investment, being well situated for banking, insurance or other business. If not sold, the whole will be leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant, as a hotel or for other purposes.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOTEL FOR SALE.
For sale, in the lower part of the City, lease, good will and furniture of a good hotel; capacity for about 250 guests; fine location; price, $4,000. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO FINE BUILDING LOTS, 50X?, the block, on north side of 126th-st., near the 7th-av. Boulevard, on grade and near a row of ten new houses, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY noon, Dec. 11, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON. A good chance for investment.

FOR SALE FOR INVESTMENT—A large and valuable first-class building and lot in fee, on William-st., near Exchange-place; lot 24 feet front, 83 feet rear, by 150 feet deep; large rent-roll; will be sold below its value; terms to suit a purchaser; small amount of cash wanted. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A VERY DESIRABLE corner house, with stable, on 5th-av., below 14th-st. The house is full size and in good order. Price $125,000. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 70TH-ST., A FINE corner plot, 100x150; a bargain; terms easy; also, 100x200, corner 98th-st., and several plots below 59th-st.; also, on 45th, 46th, 48th, 53d, 56th, 57th, 58th, 64th, 66th, and 77th sts., near 5th-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 189 PEARL-st., on Hanover-square, 25x120 feet, through to Beaver-st.; possession May 1, 1869. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON PARK-AV., with a builder's loan. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, corner 41st-st. and 4th-av., or to ROGERS & BROWN, No. 82 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORES FOR SALE.—SIX-STORY STORE, Nos. 12 Maiden-lane; granite stores Nos. 1 and 3 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Also, 20 lots on Newtown Creek. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE FOR A BANK, INSURANCE Company, or any other mercantile purpose; either improved, or of the tenant to improve, No. 425 Broadway. Apply for terms to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM.—TO LET, A large, well-furnished room in the Sixteenth Ward, well adapted for Sabbath School purposes. Apply at No. 211 West 18th-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—NO. 43 CHAMBERS-ST., opposite the new Court-house, four lofts 25x150 feet each, extending through to Reade-st.; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—ROOMS, WITH steam power, to let, handsomely lighted and heated; manufactory in Brooklyn, E. D. Apply at No. 18 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE LEASE UNTIL MAY 1, 1870, OF A BEAUTIFUL seaside Cottage, partly furnished, with seven acres of land; can be obtained by a desirable party at $300 per annum, if applied for within one week; 1½ hours from the City; immediate possession; very desirable. C. E. ROBINS, Home Insurance Office, No. 135 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT VILLA, LATELY the residence of L. S. Watkins, Esq., situated about one mile from Mount Vernon depot, 45 minutes from 27th-st., by the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN G. FAY, Mount Vernon, N. Y., or JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON 5TH-AV. ABOVE 34th-st., a very roomy and elegantly furnished house and large stable, to a private family only, and for two or three years, at $1,250 per month; horses, carriages, harness, sleighs, robes, &c., for sale. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NICELY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, on 34th-st., west of Broadway, till May 1. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1868.
An election will be held in the Hospital, on the 13th day of December next, for three directors as Class No. 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Emanuel B. Hart, John M. Lawrence and Solomon L. Cohen, all of whose terms of office will expire on that day.
The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 o'clock M.
By order of the Board.
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

THE QUARTER CENTURY ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY of the ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st.
The following Officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 81 Vesey-st.
JOHN D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 31 Madison-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.
Wards.
1st, 2d and 3d—Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.
4th—Chas. Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.
5th—Henry S. Terbell, No. 41 Walker-st.
6th—John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.
7th—Thos. Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.
8th—John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.
9th—Daniel French, No. 1 Charles-st.
10th—B. G. Coles, No. 103 Forsyth-st.
11th—Daniel D. Wright, No. 267 7th-st.
12th—Chas. Craft, 127th-st., west of 5th-av.
13th—A. H. Brummell, No. 416 Grand-st.
14th—Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.
15th—Hon. F. A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th-st.
16th—Samuel M. Pond, No. 327 West 23d-st.
17th—Wm. Truslow, No. 89 2d-av.
18th—Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.
19th—Jos. L. T. Smith, No. 151 East 42d-st.
20th—H. D. Ranney, M. D., No. 227 West 34th-st.
21st—W. B. Bibbins, M. D., No. 63 Lexington-av.
22d—A. M. Lyon, No. 20 Liberty-st.
ELECTED MANAGERS.
STEWART BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.
JOHATHAN STURGES, No. 126 Front-st.
Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, No. 16 West 10th-st.
J. COOPER LORD, No. 24 Gramercy-place.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House.

INVISIBLE RUBBER WEATHER Strips for doors and windows. Warranted superior to all others. PRATT & GREEN, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 7.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. H. CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
EIGHTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THIS, and SATURDAY EVENING, and TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) LAST MATINEE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
GORGEOUS COSTUMES. UNSURPASSED CAST. EXQUISITE MISE EN SCENE.
ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, CARRIER, BECKERS, GABEL, (original role Pitou,) together with the entire strength of the COMPANY, COMPRISING 125 PERSONS.
After 9½ o'clock general admission half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MATINEE.
The Director begs to announce that the last matinee of "GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT" will take place TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 12, when, for the accommodation of the public, seats in parquet and dress circle WILL BE SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Admission to all parts, $1. SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Private boxes, (four seats,) $6. Proscenium, (two seats,) $10.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, cor. 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
THE IMMENSELY POPULAR
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
THIS EVENING, AT 7¾ O'CLOCK, | IXION,
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,
which, notwithstanding its continuous success, must be withdrawn at an early date, to make way for
A NEW BURLESQUE PRODUCTION,
in which the Lydia Thompson Troupe will appear.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, | CINDERELLA. LAST TIME BUT TWO.
In active preparation for production on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons,
THE GIANT OF PALESTINE.
Throughout the day, at all hours, Com. Foote and Miss Nestelle, the smallest people in the universe; a host of living human phenomena, the Menagerie of Wild Animals; 1,000,000 curiosities of Wood's Museum.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
CARD.—The management would respectfully announce that due notice will be given of the opening of this theatre, when will be presented the
FOURTH BOOTH GRAND REVIVAL OF ROMEO AND JULIET,
from the original text of Shakespeare, and not the Garrick version of the ordinary stage, with NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, elegant and HISTORICALLY CORRECT COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c.
J. HENRY MAGONIGLE,
Business Manager.

JOHN B. GOUGH,
LECTURES ON "ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."
Before the "Burchard Literary Association,"
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1868, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.
For sale at
Messrs. Sheldon & Co's., No. 500 Broadway,
Messrs. Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway,
A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway,
And at the door on the evening of the lecture.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURES.
Prof. GUYOT, of Princeton College, will lecture on the BAROMETER and its uses at STEINWAY HALL, THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7½, and overture on the organ, by G. W. Morgan, at 7¾ o'clock. No reserved seats. Tickets of admission 50 cents each.

A LADIES' FAIR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
will be held in the
BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH,
commencing Dec. 8, 1868.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.
Music from the orchestra of Theo. Thomas.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
THE SOCIETY WILL CELEBRATE ITS SIXTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Anniversary Address will be delivered by Hon. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.
Tickets will be ready for distribution to MEMBERS ONLY, at the Library, on and after Monday, Dec. 7.
Tickets not called for before Monday, Dec. 14, will be distributed, under the direction of the Committee, as extra tickets, to members who apply for them.
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,
ANDREW WARNER,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
Committee of Arrangements.

TO-MORROW EVENING—CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, at the Private Mr. Rossiter's Paintings. TO-MORROW EVENING—Mr. Culverhouse's Paintings, and Mr. Ream's Paintings.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY!

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

We have now on hand an unusually choice and varied assortment of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
TRIMMINGS and SMALL WARES,
HOSIERY and WHITE GOODS,
PERFUMERY and JEWELRY.

In selecting the above stocks, special reference has been made to the Holidays, and a great assortment of articles will be found suitable for presents, such as Neckties, Bows, Sashes, Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs, Real Lace Trimmed Hdkfs., Gents', Ladies' Misses' and Lads' Hdkfs., of every variety, put up in boxes, expressly for Christmas Gifts. All kinds of Lace Veils, Coiffures and Barbes, Real Lace and Embroidered Collars and Sets, Real Thread and Llama Shawls, Real Camel's Hair and Cashmere Scarfs, fine Cloth Gloves, Alexandre's Kid Gloves, Tidies, Doilies, Table and Piano Covers, Fancy Skirts, Baskets, What-nots, Carved Brackets, &c.; Pocket-books, Card-cases, Fans, Leather and Fancy Bags, Reticules, Spool Cotton and Silk in boxes for gifts, Scissor Cases, Silver Thimbles, Worsted Slipper and Cushion Patterns, Jet, Gilt and Steel Sets of Jewelry, Perfumery, Lubin's Extracts, Brushes, Combs, Dressing Cases.

TOILET SETS.

TOILET BOXES, MIRRORS, &c.

IN ADDITION to the above magnificent assortment of our regular stocks, we have imported a fine line of French, German and Vienna Fancy Goods, Gilt Ornaments, Jewel Stands, Inlaid and Carved Writing Desks, with Hdkf., Glove and Jewel Boxes to match, Silk, Satin and Rosewood Hdkf. and Glove Boxes, Perfumery Cases, Vases and Mantel Ornaments, in splendid variety; French Marble, Gilt and Alabaster Clocks, Real Bronze Statuettes and Groups, Parian Busts and Figures, Card Stands, Bisque Ornaments, Fancy Work Boxes, and our usual Christmas Stock of Dolls and Toys of every description.

In addition to the above, we have recently opened a Silver Ware and Clock Department, and we design to exhibit for the Holidays a splendid line of these gooods, comprising the choicest patterns in triple-plated ware, from the best manufacturers. Tea Sets, Tete-a-tete Sets, Trays, Syrup Cups, Spoon Holders, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Goblets, Bouquet Stands, Toilet Stands, Wine Stands, Pickle Jars, Celery Jars, Butter Dishes, Cream and Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, and all sizes of Knives, Forks and Spoons, all of which we will guarantee to be of the best quality.

Also, in solid silver ware of the celebrated Gorham manufacture, Sets of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Sugar Tongs, &c., put in handsome cases, specially for Holiday Gifts.

All these goods herein advertised will be sold at our usual popular prices.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV.
No. 62 WEST 14TH-ST.

BARGAINS
in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 409 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURS,
HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILDREN'S real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A select stock of CLOAKS, UNDERGARMENTS, LACES, &c., &c.
No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL HER entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in Velvet, Silk and Cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques, at greatly reduced prices, to close the business. 1,168 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MME. RALLINGS, AT THE URGENT request of many of her lady customers, who witnessed the grand display of magnificent toilettes at her gaslight reception on Thursday, has consented to continue the exposition TO-DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 11.

LADIES' FURS AND BONNETS, CHILDREN'S Bonnets. Great bargains. Please call. Mink and Sable Furs, Astrakhan Furs, Children's Furs, Mantilla Velvet. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

HOUSEKEEPERS SUPPLIED WITH CARPETS, furniture, oil-cloths, bedding, &c., at very low prices, and can pay by the week or month at GREENE & CO., No. 196 8th-av., corn. 20th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
LES BAVARDS.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
LES BAVARDS,
Universally pronounced the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MLLE. TOSTEE..........as..........ROLAND
Encored after every song.
LAGRIFFOUL and LEDUC, as Christoval and Torribio, received with thunders of applause, and their unparalleled comic duet
ENCORED FOUR TIMES EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
Offenbach's romantic Opera Bouffe, in two acts, entitled
LES BAVARDS
will be presented with the following great cast:
ROLAND, a young nobleman..........Mlle. TOSTEE
SARMIENTO..........Mr. DUCHESNE
CHRISTOVAL..........Mr. LAGRIFFOUL
TORRIBIO..........LEDUC
BEATRIX..........Mlle. DUCLOS
INES..........LAMBELE
GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY.
SUPERB COSTUMES.
The performance will conclude with the Second act only of
BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA as..........BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC..........BARBE-BLEUE
MLLE. DE ROSA
IN A NEW BALLET.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY, DEC. 12, AT ONE.
FIRST MATINEE
LES BAVARDS.
MLLE. TOSTEE AND THE ORIGINAL CAST.
Tickets and seats ready to-day.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
FIFTH SEASON, 1868–1869.
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE.
SOLOISTS:
HERR FERDINAND VON INTEN, Pianist;
MR. MARCO DUSCHNITZ, Basso;
together with the
CHORAL SOCIETY, MENDELSSOHN UNION, AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Overture, "Semiramis," (first time)..........Catel
Motet No. I., "O God, When Thou Appearest,"
Motet No. II., "Have Mercy, O Lord,"
Motet No. III., "Glory, Honor, Praise and Power" } (first time)..Mozart
Concerto, Piano, G, Op. 58..........Beethoven
Psalm XXIII., Op. 132, (first time)..........Schubert
Symphony, No. I., B flat, Op. 38..........Schumann
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a reserved seat..........SIX DOLLARS.
SINGLE TICKETS, (including reserved seat,) TWO DOLLARS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES can be had at the following places:
At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY EVENING.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS..........DIRECTOR
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats, extra, Twenty-five Cents.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when the following array of talent will appear:
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
The talented children, aged 10 and 9 years,
JOANNA and WILLIE HESS.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701, and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week of the splendid equestrian entree,
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.
LAST WEEK OF CINDERELLA.
TERRIFIC, FANTASTIC LEAPS,
TUMBLING, PERFORMING DOGS,
SUPERB EXHIBITIONS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,
BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 881 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 109, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music..........Piano,
Violin..........Organ,
Theory and Composition..........Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages..........By Native Professors.

LECTURE ON OXYGEN.
PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
will deliver a lecture on OXYGEN, (to be illustrated with experiments and also interpreted for DEAF MUTES.)
IN APOLLO HALL,
Corner of Broadway and 28th-st.,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.
The proceeds of this lecture will be used by the Brotherhood of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes to sustain its Mission work.
Tickets 50 cents; can be procured at the following places: Pott & Amery's, No. 5 Cooper Union; Church Book-store, No. 762 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 3 Bible House, and at the door.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets for sale at the principal music stores, and Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

FREE EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S COMPANION PICTURES,
"HOME, SWEET HOME," and
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 7, Jerome Thompson's latest picture,
"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE,"
from sketches made in Minnesota last Summer, introducing new and original effects.
Parlors of the Fifth-av. Art Gallery open DAY and EVENING.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
The ninth annual exhibition of the works of the members of the Artists' Fund Society will open to the public on THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 10, at Messrs. Miner & Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., and will remain open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. until the day of sale. ADMISSION FREE.
VINCENT COLYER, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Second Winter Exhibition, including the works of the late academicians, ELLIOTT, LEUTZE and MOUNT, is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

NOONDAY LECTURES—EVERY DAY AT 12, in the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Subjects this week: *Hereditary Influences; Men of Genius and Talent; How to Judge of Resemblances; Health, how to procure; National Traits; Success, how to attain, &c.* Seats 25 cents, 6 tickets for $1; open at 11½ o'clock, commence at 12 precisely. One ticket admits two ladies.

ESMERALDA—BY J. VAN LERIUS—NOW ON exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, opposite Wallack's Theatre, DAY and EVENING.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

LIBRARY ORGAN FOR SALE OR TO rent, 13 reeds, 20 stops, 2 octaves pedals, suitable for a private library, lodge-room or chapel; a splendid instrument and a rare opportunity. Address ORGAN, Box No. 1,575 New-York Post Office.

A BARGAIN—ONLY $175—BEAUTIFUL rosewood full 7-octave piano-forte; modern improvements; celebrated maker; sweet powerful tone; good as new; also magnificent new 7-octave overstrung, carved leg piano-forte, very low. No. 26 4th-av.

WM. A. POND & CO., NOS. 547 AND 865 Broadway, have new and second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons of first-class makers for sale, on installments, or to rent, and the rent applied if purchased.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

$350 WILL PURCHASE A NEW $650 piano-forte; four round corners and finished in superb style; maker first-class. Address B. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory No. 55 West 16th-st.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at bargains for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at..........2 o'clock
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.—At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THE GREATEST OF ALL HITS.
300th to 309th performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime.
"The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit.
The inimitable American Pantomimist,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.
"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." | 300 ... | "There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."
MLLE. SANGALI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Seats reserved for matinees, or night, in advance.
Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. for
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the
LANCASHIRE LASS.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his first appearance in twelve months, on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14.
The plays presented on this occasion will be the Petite Comedy (First time here) of
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
and Planche's charming Comedy,
THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
TUESDAY, 15th—(First time in five years,) Morton's SPEED THE PLOUGH.
WEDNESDAY, 16th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, 17th—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
FRIDAY, 18th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
SATURDAY, 19th—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
The proprietor has pride and pleasure in announcing that this series will include that brilliant and delightful creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
FOURTH WEEK. FOURTH WEEK.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THIS FRIDAY, Dec. 11, 1868,
EVERY EVENING, AND TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT 1,
When will be presented
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.
Pronounced by the Press and public the
GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PERFECT CAST. NEW SCENERY.
ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
OVERWHELMING AND LEGITIMATE SUCCESS OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in JOHN BROUGHAM'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRE.
THE EMERALD RING.
THE PUBLIC AND PRESS UNANIMOUS IN THEIR PRAISE OF THE PERFECT PRODUCTION OF THIS MOST PERFECT PLAY.
SATURDAY—AN EMERALD RING MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS AND BENEFIT OF MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS. KING RENE'S DAUGHTER and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Farewell MATINEE Saturday and last night.
Monday, return of the favorite WORRELL SISTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF HARRY MACARTHY, the great Mimic and Vocalist. FIRST NIGHT OF MISS LOTTIE MACARTHY. FIVE SPLENDID PIECES, TEN SONGS AND DANCES BY MACARTHY.
GRAND AFTER DARK MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
Change of time. Begins 7½.
Success of the wonderful tenor, Master H. De Solla.
Revival of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque Opera,
ILL-TRUE-BAD-DORE,
and Ballet of Love Among the Roses.
Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour as the Gendarmes.
Trovatore. Unsworth, Eugene, De Solla. After Dark's Matinee SATURDAY, at 2. Bryant's Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO,
and produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
GRAND SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT.
The music establishment is now
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES, to commence TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.
ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 13, at 3 o'clock,
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

APOLLO HALL.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET.
THE LOWER HALL, FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &c.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.
FREE COURSE OF LECTURES FOR 1867-8.
The free course of lectures of the Cooper Union will be inaugurated by Dr. JOHN F. BOYNTON, with six lectures on the Natural History of Creation, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M., and the following MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS of each week.
These lectures will be profusely illustrated by views and pictures illuminated by the calcium light, intended to popularize the latest discoveries in science.
Admission will be by tickets, which can be had gratis on application to the Librarian in the Reading Room of the Cooper Union, at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 191 Broadway, and at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DE CORDOVA.
COOPER INSTITUTE.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15, 8 O'CLOCK.
SUBJECT: COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats $1.
For sale at Hudnut's drug store, *Herald* Building; theatre ticket offices Nos. 114 and 174 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 389, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at hotels, book and music stores on Broadway.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA,
PHTHISIS,
CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS BY DU BARRY'S
DELICIOUS FOOD,
REVALENTA ARABICA,
which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 24 pounds, $18.
Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, 75 cents.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, guarantees relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause produced; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. PARKER, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 124 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 83 1st-av., near 5th-st. Mantels put up in the country.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Regulations and Constructions of the Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not frequently that fault can be found with those charged with the administration of the Revenue laws for over zeal in collecting all that the law requires, and still less frequently that they are known to overdo the thing in the collection of the whisky tax, but the following letter addressed to one of the Assessors of this City certainly requires more of the distiller than the law contemplates:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1868.

SIR: Yours of the 14th inst., wherein you present your views upon the question of assessing deficiencies in the reported production of distilled spirits as compared with the minimum of capacity, established by law, upon which assessments must be made, has been received.

In reply I have to say that you should *make no allowance for the twenty-four hours during the which the fermenting tubs are required to stand empty.*

The survey of distilleries in your district show for themselves, that more allowance has been made than should have been made in any claim for that time. They must be held to the capacities stated in the survey. Yours respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The act of July 20, 1868, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, provides, under section 10, that a survey shall be made of every distillery to estimate and determine its true producing capacity, and section 9 sets forth what data shall be given upon which to make such estimate, and under these sections the Commissioner issued Regulations Series 7, No. 6, Aug. 8, 1868, as follows:

"The survey required by section 10 is to be made of every distillery registered, or intended to be registered, for the production of spirits, and of every still or distilling apparatus hereafter set up. The object is to determine the true producing capacity of each distillery, *i. e.*, the quantity of spirits which may be produced in such distillery in twenty-four hours. This will, of course, depend upon the power to be used, the capacity of the still or stills, the mashing and fermenting capacity, and the fermenting period. In addition to this, the report should state the aggregate mashing and fermenting capacity in bushels or gallons—*i. e.*, the number of bushels of grain or gallons of molasses which may be mashed and fermented in twenty-four hours. *As this is one of the tests by which the amount of tax due is to be determined, it should be carefully and correctly made.* The report should be immediately forwarded to the Commissioner, who, if he shall at any time be satisfied that it is incorrect or needs revision, may direct a new survey to be made."

It is well understood that a certain number of bushels of grain, under ordinary conditions, will produce nearly a like amount of spirits, the average being about three to three and a half gallons for every bushel of grain used; but the production of a distillery is limited, in a great measure, by the fermenting capacity, and unless it is equal to the capacity of the still, the latter must remain idle until the fermentation has reached the proper state, so that if a still can run through five thousand gallons per diem, if the fermenting capacity is but three thousand, only three thousand gallons can be made.

So well is the relation of the fermenting capacity to the production understood, that it was the basis upon which the capacity system was urged upon Congress as the best method for collecting the tax; and while it was not adopted for determining the tax, it was made a part of the machinery of the law for determining the correctness of the distillers' returns.

But another provision was made in section 19 of the law that "every fermenting tub shall be emptied at the end of the fermenting period, and shall remain empty for a period of twenty-four hours."

Having the capacity of tubs given, and the time necessary for fermentation, which is usually forty-eight hours, it is easy to calculate the product of the distillery, providing the still is capable of running off all that is fermented.

For example, a distillery has nine tubs, each capable of mashing one hundred bushels of grain, and running on a fermentation of forty-eight hours; if the tubs could be used daily, the result would be the product of 450 bushels of grain each day, or, at three gallons to the bushel, 1,350 gallons of spirits. But, if the tubs must remain empty one-third of the time, the production would be reduced in that ratio, and, instead of producing 1,350 gallons, only 900 gallons could be produced, the following being nearly the rule for estimating the capacity of a distillery under the letter of the law:

Divide the number of bushels which can be mashed in the tubs by the number of days it requires to ferment—plus one, and multiply by the number of gallons which can be produced from a bushel of grain; for instance:

Mashing capacity, 900 bushels; fermenting capacity two days—add one day—and divide by three, we have 300 bushels at three gallons for bushel, giving 900 gallons as the *true capacity* of the distillery.

But it appears from the foregoing letter of the Commissioner that he will not allow any deduction for the twenty-four hours when the tubs are empty, but the distiller must be assessed for all that he might make if he was allowed to use them all the time. Such a course is manifestly unjust, and contrary to law. Attorney-General EVARTS said in a recent opinion relative to the distillation of spirits, that it "was the intent of the law that the distiller should pay for exactly what he produced," nothing more, nor anything less, but the rulings of the officers at Washington are based upon no such idea of justness, and if carried out would ruin every man engaged in distilling in less than a month. It would make him pay thirty-three and one-third per cent. more than the law demands, making the tax about eighty-four cents per gallon, something which the law never contemplated, and which should not, and cannot, be enforced.

The law is complicated and burdensome enough without these blundering decisions appearing weekly from the Department, and it can hardly be possible that the Commissioner was aware of the importance and bearing of the above letter; it was probably placed before him by one of those, aptly described by Mr. JENCKES in his Civil Service bill: "As a general rule it may be stated that very few candidates for the public service have succeeded in other business."

We want better men to administer and expound our laws, and less $1,200 per annum opinions.

The survey and estimate of the true producing capacity of a distillery is not to be made from imagination or guesswork; the facts being given, the result is a mathematical one, and an error of fact or figure is always and everywhere susceptible of correction.

When such correct survey and estimate has been made the distiller is held to eighty per cent. of such producing capacity, and under section 20 the Assessor may assess him to that extent if his returns fall short, but not otherwise. L.

Meeting of Landowners of McKean, Elk and Cameron Counties—Prospective Cheap Coal.

An adjourned meeting of the landowners of McKean, Elk and Cameron Counties, Penn., interested in building a railroad to connect their estates with the cities of Buffalo, Rochester, &c., was held at noon yesterday, at No. 71 Broadway. There was a large attendance of gentlemen interested in the project present. The chair was occupied by Mr. EDWARD R. BIDDLE, who after reading the notice convening the meeting, called upon Mr. LIBBY, President of the Brooklyn Citizens' Gas Company, to address the meeting.

That gentleman stated that the coal taken from the Cameron, Elk and McKean Counties was excellent; that the gas extracted from it is good, and the coke unequalled. He had used this coal known as the "Cameron and Farmerdale," to the extent of several thousand tons. In the cities of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, over 300,000 tons of coal were used annually, and the completion of the proposed railroad would open out the coalfields of Elk, McKean and Cameron Counties of Pennsylvania to the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Grand Trunk Canal of New-York via the Genessee Valley Canal, and so onward by the Grand Trunk Canal to the City of New-York.

The Chairman then submitted his report to the meeting. It set forth the importance of building the Northern Railroad and Navigation Company's road to unite the aforementioned counties by a direct line of about 100 miles to the cities of Buffalo and Dunkirk, as also the city of Rochester, at a distance of about 120 miles from the coal mines. After considerable discussion, a number of resolutions were adopted, first, that subscriptions to the stock of the proposed company be solicited; second, that the landowners of the counties alluded to interested in the road be requested to state on what terms they will sell or donate the portions of their lands required by the Company; third, that those who own land on the surveyed line of the proposed route be invited to donate the right of way, timber, stone, &c., for the construction of the line; fourth, that the various companies in the counties of McKean, Elk and Cameron be invited to subscribe to the stock; fifth, that those desirous of having depots, coal-landings, &c., on the line of said railroad be requested to communicate with the Chairman.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

FREE-TRADE LEAGUE.

The Religion of Free Trade—A Lecture by Henry Blanchard.

The usual monthly meeting of the Free-Trade League was held last evening at Dodworth's Studio Buildings, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, for the dispatch of ordinary business, and to hear an address on Free Trade from Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen was unusually large. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The Chairman, in introducing the reverend lecturer, said: The expense of living is so great, the prices of every material are so high, the burden of taxation is so heavy, there is so much discontent with these burdens, displayed in every part of the country, that the subject of taxation and the kindred subject of freedom in trade are becoming to be of the very first importance to every American. These meetings of ourselves are designed to call forth discussion, to suggest considerations which are desirable for the public to have before them, to provoke inquiry and to diffuse, if possible, the true principles of political economy among the people. We believe that these meetings have resulted, thus far, in good—not as proved by large assemblies, but in the gradual diffusion among a people of more correct views of finance, and increased attention among those upon whom the legislation of the country depends. We have had most interesting addresses on various occasions. We have to-night a promise of an address from a clergyman who is as distinguished for his knowledge of the subject which he will treat on as he is distinguished in his profession.

Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD then came forward, and was received with applause. After a few introductory remarks the reverend gentleman indicated his sympathy with the free-trade movement, and his appreciation of the earnestness of his coadjutors of the Executive Committee of the League. He was sure there were multitudes of men who detested the old policy of governmental interference with trade, but who were unwilling, because of the misconception of the phrase free trade, to call themselves free traders. It was his hope to show that religion demands the utmost freedom. According to WEBSTER, religion is the recognition of God as the Supreme Being, whom we are to worship, and love, and obey. Free trade, it could be proved, teaches men to recognize a Supreme Being. It is therefore religious. The speaker having dwelt on the sneers of those who do not comprehend how the question of freedom, applied to trade, can be one of philanthropy, ridiculed the talk about "British gold," and referred to GERRIT SMITH, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, JOHN BRIGHT and JOHN STUART MILL, who advocate free trade as earnest humanitarians. He defined free trade to be that condition of affairs in which every human being may freely exchange his own services or commodities for the services or commodities of any other human being, in any part of the world. The beneficent effects resulting from perfect freedom of exchange shows us that there is a God of wisdom, whose ways are manifested as wise. The speaker drew a picture of a great city, its inhabitants sleeping while the marketmen and the railroadmen were bringing food. He compared the ease, surety and satisfaction of this work, all done because of God-given self-love, with the bungling feeding of an army by a Commissary. In conclusion, the speaker called for more study of this great theme of free trade. He would have men see that trade is religious, since it is part of the great economy of God. The office and the pulpit need not be far apart. He wanted men to see the terrible demoralization from the interferences of Government. Going beyond its legitimate functions, we see the corruption of lobbyists, of contractors, of officials. The wealth ill-gotten is producing ruinous effects. The whole tone of business life is undergoing change. To plunder the Government brings no blush. Young men are losing the examples of business pride, honor, integrity. A prophet needs to preach in Washington and Wall-street. Men should begin to arouse to a consciousness that all interference with free trade leads to ill-gotten wealth, and so to shoddyism and vice. He would have his brother young men, especially, study this question of freedom of trade. Was it not possible for them to be enthusiastic? Did they know the result of the enthusiasm of BRIGHT and COBDEN? The country needs not doing out of charity, but righting of government. The watchword should be, "The least government the best. Free thought, free speech, freetrade." [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. C. A. BRISTED, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer for his very able and interesting exposition.

The Chairman said it was the practice at these monthly meetings to hear after a lecture any remarks from those in the auditory which might tend to advance the interests of the League; but, on motion of Mr. MINTURN, a vote was taken for an adjournment, which resulted in accordance with the views of the mover.

Sale of the Lafarge Property.

The block of marble-fronted buildings on Broadway, opposite Bond-street, belonging to the estate of the late JOHN LAFARGE, was sold yesterday at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. The initiatory building of the present block was a concert-room called Tripler Hall, built by two bold young speculators called TRIPLER. It was erected immediately before the arrival of JENNY LIND, with the idea that large sums could be realized by renting it for her concerts. It was used several times by her, and continued as a concert and lecture room until bought by WILLARD & EYTINGE, who transformed it into a theatre under the name of the Metropolitan. Their enterprise was unsuccessful, and it was subsequently leased by LAURA KEENE, and called Laura Keene's Varieties, then by WILLIAM E. BURTON, and called Burton's Theatre. Finally WILLIAM STUART controlled it as the Winter Garden, and associated EDWIN BOOTH with him in the management, until the interior was destroyed by fire. The hotel called the Lafarge House, and several stores which had been added to the theatre were more or less damaged. The hotel has since been refitted and continued as the Southern Hotel, but the theatre has not been reoccupied. The property consists of twelve lots, six being on Broadway and six on Mercer-street, and sold as follows:

Five-story marble building and lot, No. 667 Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity streets, running through to Mercer-street, lot 25x200. Purchased by CHAS. APPLEBY for $166,000.

Building and lot No. 669 Broadway, adjoining the above, lot 24.6x200. Purchased by E. S. HIGGINS for $141,000.

Building lot Nos. 671 and 673 Broadway, adjoining the above, lot 51x200. Purchased by A. G. THORPE, Jr., for $280,000.

Building and lot No. 675 Broadway, adjoining the above, lot 24.6x200. Purchased by F. H. COSSIT for $142,000.

Building and lot No. 671 Broadway, adjoining the above, lot 25x200. Purchased by F. H. COSSITT for $142,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS.—Rev. H. M. GALLAHER gave the initial lecture of a series to be delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, before an attentive audience, at Calvary Church in West Twenty-third street, last evening. The second lecture will be given by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, on Thursday evening, at the Eighth-avenue Baptist Church.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At 7 o'clock last evening, CHARLES GARRISON, while crossing Fourth-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, was knocked down by an omnibus of the Fourth-avenue line. He fell across the track of the Harlem Railroad, on which a car, which had just been detached from the Williamsbridge train, was coming down. The car passed over the legs of GARRISON, completely severing them from the body, and instantly killing the man. The body was taken to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day.

DESCENT BY THE POLICE.—Detectives QUINN and GLYNN, of the Eighth Ward, made a descent upon the premises No. 113 Greene-street, kept by ELLA DEMOREST, on a warrant granted by Judge DODGE, on the complaint of MARY ANN DUNN, a resident of Shelter Island, N. Y., who had found her absconding daughter domiciled therein. The Police arrested seven men and three women, beside the proprietress, and they were all locked up for examination.

FIRE IN HOWARD-STREET.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the building No. 21 Howard-street, owned by the Devlin estate, and occupied by JOHN STADERMANN & Co., dealers in trimmings, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $3,000. Fully insured. The building was damaged about $50.

ANOTHER CLUBBING CASE.—Officer MUSGRAVE, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested RICHARD ALBERTS, this morning, for intoxication and disorderly conduct, when the latter turned upon the officer. The policeman drew his club and beat the unfortunate wretch over the head in a shameful manner, causing severe wounds.

THE BAROMETER.—Prof. GUYOT, of Princeton, will lecture this evening before the American Institute at Steinway Hall on the "Barometer" and its uses in meteorology, in storms on land and at sea, and for the measurement of the height of mountains.

"TRUE STATESMANSHIP."—This was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, by Mr. THEODORE TILTON, before a large audience. The lecture was warmly applauded throughout.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEWARK—LOSS, $20,000.—At about 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in DAWSON's leather manufactory, at the corner of Malison and Ferry streets, Newark, which resulted in a loss of about $20,000, as near as can be estimated, upon the buildings and stock. The establishment of Messrs. DAWSON & Co., in which the fire occurred, is a very extensive one, covering nearly the entire block, a space of about 200 feet by 500. The drying-room was situated upon the west side of the structure and occupied a brick building about thirty by ninety feet, and two stories in height. In this building the fire broke out, and to this it was confined. The building was heated by steam, a furnace being situated in the northwest corner, from which it is supposed the fire was communicated. When the flames were first discovered by the watchman, the alarm was given, but before the fire department arrived the flames had made such progress that it was found to be impossible to save the building, and efforts were mainly directed toward preventing the further spread of the flames. The fire was finally suppressed within about two hours from the time of its commencement—not, however, until it had destroyed the greater portion of the building in which it originated, the walls of the structure alone remaining. The loss upon the building and the stock of leather is estimated at $20,000, upon which it is understood there was no insurance.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10—11:30 A. M.

Consols opened at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account.

American Securities open quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74¾; Illinois Central, 96¼; Erie Shares, 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 10—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm, and the sales of the day, it is thought, will foot up 12,000 bales. The following are the opening prices:

Middling Uplands.......10⅞d.
Middling Orleans.......11⅛d.

The shipments of Cotton from Bombay up to the 4th inst., since the last report, have been 18,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum buoyant at 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Sugar dull both on the spot and to arrive; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 36s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Cotton firmer; Low Middlings to arrive, 121f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10—1:30 P. M.

Railway Shares quiet. Erie, 26½; Atlantic and Great Western active at 42¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 10—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—Bacon easier at 54s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Fine Resin, 15s. ℔ cwt.; Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¾d. ℔ gallon. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Cotton firm at 127½f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account.

United States Bonds closed easier at 74¾.

Erie Railway Shares.......26
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......96½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds.......41¾

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 10—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands, on spot.......10⅞d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive.......10⅝d.
Middling Orleans.......11⅛d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed firmer, and advanced 6d.; Western Canal, 26s. ℔ bbl. Peas have declined to 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Other articles in the Breadstuffs market unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Petroleum closed firm at 8d. for Spirits and 1s. 6d. for Refined. Other articles unaltered.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10—5 P. M.

Refined Petroleum is quoted at 1s. 7d. Linseed Oil, £27 5s. Tallow, 51s. Oils, Sugars and Linseed unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Dec. 10.

PETROLEUM—Standard White, 54f.; holders ask 50 centimes more.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The official returns of the Bank of England, made public to-day, show that the amount of specie in vault has decreased £246,000 sterling.

HAVRE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

The Cotton market is firmer for on spot and to arrive; Tres Ordinaire, spot, 127½f.; Low Middlings, to arrive, 122f.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Dec. 10—Evening.

United States Bonds closed heavy at 78⅝@79 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Bourse dull; Rentes, 70f. 25c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Exchange on New-York firm at 1-10 ℔ cent. discount buying, and par selling. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 75. WHEAT firm at an advance of ½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 23@$1 27; No. 2 at $1 17. CORN, 53c.@54c. for No. 2; Kiln-dried, 61c.@63c.; Rejected, 58c. OATS quiet at an advance of ¼c.@½c.; sales of No. 2 at 48½c.@48¾c. RYE dull at $1 15 for No. 1 and $1 14 for No. 2. BARLEY dull at $1 65 for No. 2. HIGHWINES more active at 93c.@94c. MESS PORK excited at $25@$25 50; sales of 6,000 bbls. at $24, for cash, and 1,000 bbls. at $23 75, seller February and March. RUMP PORK, $17 50. BULK MEATS firm, but quiet. LARD quiet at 15c. for prime steam rendered. DRESSED HOGS firm at an advance of 10c; sales at $9 60@$9 90. CATTLE dull and almost nominal at $3 50@$4 40 for Common to Fair Cows, and $6 80@$7 75 for Good to Extra Prime Steers. LIVE HOGS active at $7 40@$7 85 for Common to Medium; $8@$8 50 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Barley, 25,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR dull; Family, $7 25@$7 75. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 75; buyers offer less. CORN firm at 64c.@65c. for ear. OATS firm at 64c. for No. 1, and 65c. for Choice. RYE advancing; sales at $1 32@$1 33 for No. 1. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON firm at 23c.; the demand was light. Sales of WHISKY at 97c.; the demand was light. DRESSED HOGS active and firm at $9 50@$10; receipts, 11,000 head. Sales of MESS PORK at $24 50, on the spot, and $25 for January delivery. BULK MEATS, 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c. for Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@14c. for Clear Sides; the outside rate was for fully cured and includes packages. CLEAR BACON SIDES in good demand at 16c.@16½c. Sugar Cured HAMS quiet at 17c.@17½c. LARD quiet: Prime Kettle, 15¼c.@15½c. GREEN MEATS easier; sales 16,000 pieces at 8c.@8¼c. for Shoulders; 11c.@11¼c. for Sides, and 12¾c.@13c. for Hams. Gold, 135¼.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

COTTON ¼c. higher; Middlings, 23c.@23¼c., closing buoyant; sales, 6,800 bales; receipts, 8,373 bales; exports, 1,590 bales. Gold, 35¼c. Sterling—Commercial, 146¾@147; Bank, 147½; New-York Sight, ⅜ ℔ cent. discount. FLOUR entirely unchanged. CORN—Supply light; sales at 77c.@78. OATS firm at 62c. BRAN unchanged. HAY—Choice firm at $23@$25. MESS PORK unchanged. Large sales sugar-cured HAMS at 14½c., taken on speculation. LARD firm and unchanged. SUGAR firm; Common, 8¼c.@9¼c.; Prime, 12¼c.; Clarified, 12½c.@12⅞c. MOLASSES active and buoyant; Prime, 56c.@60c.; Choice, 62c.@65c. WHISKY tending up; Western Rectified, $1 07½. COFFEE unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 10.

COTTON better; Middling Uplands, 24¼c.; Middling Orleans, 25½c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 75; Extra, $6@$6 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$10 75. WHEAT dull; Good Red, $1 90@$2; White, $2 30@$2 45. RYE, $1 55. CORN in moderate demand for New; sales 4,000 bushels at 94c.@$1; Old nominal at $1 15@$1 17. OATS steady at 67c.@72c. for Western. PETROLEUM unchanged. COFFEE sells slowly at 13½c.@17½c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $26@$26 50. LARD, 1…½c.@16½c. WHISKY, $1 03@$1 05.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 10.

RECEIPTS—None. FLOUR in good inquiry; sales 500 bbls. City Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Amber, $9@$9 50; White, $11@$11 50. WHEAT quiet; sales 13,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 45. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS inactive and nominally unchanged. RYE held at $1 45. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 95@$2 05. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS firm at $10 50; buyers holding off for lower rates.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

TOBACCO—Sales 60 hhds.; New Lugs, $5@$8; Old, $7@$9; Medium Leaf, $12 50. COTTON, 22c. HOGS, $7 75@$8 50, gross. MESS PORK, $24 75@$25. LARD, 15½c.@15½c. BULK SHOULDERS, 9¼c.@9¾c. CLEAR RIB SIDES, 13c.@13½c. CLEAR SIDES, 13¾c.@14c. BACON—Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 80@$1 95. CORN, 60c.@63c. OATS, 55c.@57c. RYE, $1 33@$1 35. Raw WHISKY, free, 98c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. WHEAT in good demand; sales 16,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 55, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 45. CORN quiet at $1 04. Other Grains nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $37 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 27½ for No. 1, and $1 17½ for No. 2. OATS firmer at 48½c.@49c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 64c.@65c. for new shelled. RYE firm at $1 10 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Rye.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 10.

COTTON firmer at 23¼c.; receipts, 1,414 bales; exports, 2,410 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $6. CORN, 70c.@71c. OATS, 63c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. BULK MEATS in demand; Shoulders, 10½c.; Sides, 14½c. PORK, $25. LARD, 15½c.@16½c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 90; Amber at $1 85@$1 87. CORN steady; Old and New advanced 3c.@4c.; sales of Old No. 1 at 86c.; New at 75c. OATS steady; No. 1 and Michigan, 60c. RYE firm. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS, $9 50@$10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 41c.@41½c. RESIN dull at $3; Low Pale, $4. TURPENTINE, $1 90@$2 90. TAR unchanged. COTTON, 21½c.@23c. for Mixed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 10.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 23¾c.; sales, 1,350 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 4,006 bales; coastwise, 69 bales. Receipts, 2,721 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR, $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT, in light demand at $1 75@$1 80. Legal-tenders, 73¾.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 10.

COTTON firm; sales 1,800 bales Middlings at 23¼c.; receipts, 2,091 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 10.

COTTON opened firm and closed easy at 23c. for Middlings; sales 655 bales; receipts, 900 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54. Gold, 135¾.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies and gentlemen are daily taking a lively interest in the NOONDAY LECTURES over the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Subject to-day: "National Heads and Characters." Doors open at 11¾, commence at 12 precisely.

[Advertisement.]

Alaska is an acquisition which the ladies at least appreciate. Being a fur country rather adds to its value in the estimation of the fair. In consideration of this feeling, and in view of the coming holidays, KNOX, the HATTER, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, has supplied himself with the most splendid stock of Furs, &c., which Alaska or any other territory ever produced. KNOX's new Hats, Winter style, are elegant beyond precedent.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Cuba	Nov. 30	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Deutschland	Dec. 10	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Dec. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Dec. 12	New-York	Glasgow
Atalanta	Dec. 12	New-York	London
Smidt	Dec. [illegible]	New-York	Bremen
Pereire	Dec. [illegible]	New-York	Havre

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	Dec. [illegible]	New-York	Havana
Bienville	Dec. [illegible]	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Hayti, by the *Port-au-Prince*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Bienville*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.......5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.......5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners.......5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven.......5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.......4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.......5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.......6 P. M.
South, Through.......5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.......5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.......7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.......5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. J. Walby, M. Cavannagh, R. Mantle and wife, J. Thompson, L. Chipp, Manuel M. Arriga and 2 brothers, Victor Puig, E. Tasker, J. Darfield, J. Tabre, Lieut. Remak, Jose Morales, J. Ruis, E. Elliott, W. Wood, F. Stinson, E. Wressland, Dr. Philip, H. Giver, and 7 of the crew of the Star of the Union.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon rises... 4 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 41 | Gov. Island. 6 30 | Hell Gate .. 7 52

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Deutschland, (N. G.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, J. N. Harvey; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. W. Garrett, McLoughlin, Baltimore; Virgo, Bulkley, Charleston, A. Leary.

Steamer Millville, Reneau, Philadelphia.

Ship John O'Gaunt, (Br.,) Gould, Liverpool.

Barks John Mathews, (Br.,) Sullivan, Los Palmos, Barter & Merrill; John Edney, (Br.,) Hopkins, Barbados via Norfolk, Jones & Lough; Tejuca, Howell, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schooners Village Belle, Rowe, Antigua and a market; W. H. Bird, Drinkwater, Darien, Ga., W. S. Brown & Co.; Right Bower, Rogers, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Gettysburg, Carson, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; H. H. Thompson, Carver, Newbern, J. L. Davis.

Sloop Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, New-Orleans Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Dec. 6, off Indian Key, Fla., passed steamship San Francisco, bound W. In lat. 36 40, lon. 74 50, was boarded by a boat from American bark Edwin, J. D. Garland, master, of and for Boston, from Cadiz, 60 ds. out; had been short of provisions for several days; supplied him with enough to reach Hampton Roads.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. Dec. 9, 9:30 A. M., off Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Flag, hence for Fernandina. Same day, 2:30 P. M., off Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Lodona, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Palestine, (Br.,) Kelly, Liverpool Nov. 24, Queenstown 25th, via Boston Dec. 8, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Fla., Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to I. K. Roberts.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Doris, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Henry, (of St. John, N. B.,) Spain, Liverpool 58 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co. Has had heavy N. and N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Bark Josephine, (of St. John, N. B.,) Putnam, Newport, Eng., 52 ds., with railroad iron to John S. Kennedy. Has had fine weather the first part of passage, and been 32 ds. from the Banks, with heavy N. and N. W. gales during which carried away topsail-yard, and lost and split sails.

Brig John Armstrong, Peterson, of and from St. Kitts 20 ds., with salt and passengers to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Wenonah, Gray, Corpus Christi, with cotton, &c., to McFarlane & Thorne. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; lost jibboom and sprung bowsprit. Was towed to the City by the steamer Rescue, leaking badly.

Schr. Cora Etta, (of Thomaston,) Sleeper, Guantanamo 23 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co. Was 9 ds. in sight of Cuba with strong head winds, and had several heavy gales from N. W. and S. E. during the passage.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Cauldwell, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Sheldon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Edward H. Furber, Cobb, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal to Jersey City Gas Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage. Dec. 8, off Sandy Hook, in a gale from S. W., carried away mainsail.

Schr. E. A. Conkling, Daniels, Philadelphia 4 ds., with coal for Boston. Dec. 9, off Sandy Hook, in a gale from S. W., carried away mainsail and jib.

Schr. Amanda M. Flanigan, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Matanzas 20 ds., with molasses to Jose A. Mora.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, Baltimore, for New Haven.

Schr. Eugene, Greenlock, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emma D. Endicott, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Ida May, Drisco, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Jersey City Gas Co.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Ann S. Brown, Fish, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal for Plymouth.

Schr. Neily Potter, Harvey, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with staves to Goodspeed & White.

Schr. Thomas G. Smith, Perry, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Chara, West, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hamburg, Spragg, Alexandria, Va., 7 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Hiram Tooker, Curtis, Rondout, for Pembroke.

Schr. John . Maynard, Wood, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. Salhe Burton, Burton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Nellie Benedict, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Ann Smith, Providence.

Schr. John Wright, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Cornelia, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adaliza, Bragg, Virginia.

Schr. Denie Hastings, Hilton, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Parker, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. George B. Ferry, Mason, Virginia.

Schr. Emma Holmes, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Fannie Conness, Howe, Virginia.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. James M. Vance, Bird, Virginia.

Schr. R. C. Lane, Lane, Boston.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind light N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, for Bremen; Tripoli, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Fah Kee, for Bermuda; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Richmond; Virgo, for Charleston. Ship Casilda, for Savannah. Bark Loyal, for Cork.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 10—Arr. steamer Kensington, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Dec. 10—Arr. steamship Camilla, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 10—Arr. U. S. Revenue cutter Northerner, Capt. McGowan, from a cruise. She reports as having passed up for Baltimore, bark Mindera, from Rio Janeiro; brigs Gem and E. M. Tucker, from Havana; schr. Valeria, from Sagua.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 10—Sld. steamer Nereus, from Boston for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10—Arr. ships Lockett, Hesperian and Como.

Cld. Henry Adderly, for Cork, with 23,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. Thatcher Magoun, for New-York; Notas, for Rio Janeiro.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10—Cld. steamships Gen. Barnes, for New-York, and North Point, for Baltimore; ship Screamer, for Liverpool, with 4,006 bales cotton; brig Nelson, for Newport, England; schrs. Volunteer, for the Rio Grande, and Cabedas, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10—Arr. steamships Ashland, from New-York; Pioneer, from Philadelphia, and Lucille, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The Submarine Wrecking Company sent the steamer William Fletcher to the schr. Ann S. Brown, in distress off the Highlands, and brought her to the City. She was bound for Boston, coal laden, and is leaking badly.

The Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer Lackawana, Capt. Marshall, went to the assistance of the schr. Hamburg, ashore on Cranberry Beach, N. J. She was hauled off and brought to the City by the steamer Philip, and the Lackawana remained at the schr. ashore at Deal.

The Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer Rescue, Capt. Waters, has been sent to the assistance of the schr. in the breakers at Hempstead, L. I.

The Submarine Wrecking Company will put steam pumps on the schr. A. C. Austin, ashore on the Romer, to-night, (10th inst.,) if the weather moderates so that she can be boarded.

The schooner reported ashore on the Romer yesterday is the Alonzo C. Austin. Several tugboats tried to get her off, but did not succeed, and she was abandoned by the crew last night, (9th.)

SOUTH YARMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 10.—The brig Margare. Haine, from Smyrna for Boston, is at anchor off this port.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 10.—The brig Minnehaha, of and for London, with a cargo of sugar, ran ashore on the 7th inst., and has been taken off by the wreckers.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo, Nov. 16, brig Emily Comer, for New-York in 4 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamship Germany, Capt. Graham, from Montreal via Halifax, N. S., arrived at this port to-day.

GREENOCK, Dec. 10.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamship St. David, Capt. Watts, arrived at this port to-day from Quebec.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 10.—The North German Lloyds steamship New-York, Capt. Dreyer, from New-Orleans via Havana Nov. 26, arrived here at 3 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

Marine Disasters.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Dec. 10.—The bark Centaur, Capt. Williams, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 31st of October for Antwerp, with a cargo of petroleum, has put into Gravesend Harbor disabled. She had experienced a heavy gale; had four feet of water in the hold, and was otherwise damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—The bark Herbert, Capt. Smith, which sailed from New-York, Nov. 26, for Hamburg, has arrived at Milford water-logged, and with her cargo adrift.

The brig G. T. Ward, of Philadelphia, is reported stranded on the coast of Jutland.

PRICES REDUCED ON EVERYTHING.

MEN'S CLOTHING, BOY'S CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHING TO ORDER.

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A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, TO BE FOUND AT

BALL, BLACK & CO.'S, 565 & 567 Broadway.

WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO A FINE COLLECTION OF BYZANTINE MOSAICS, JUST RECEIVED.

STYLISH OVERCOATS AND PEA JACKETS,

BEST IN MAKE, LOWEST IN PRICE.

WOOD & WARING, NO. 98 BOWERY.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.

We call the attention of dealers, making up their stocks for the holiday trade, to the FINE BRONZE, MARBLE AND GILT MANTEL CLOCKS, manufactured by SETH THOMAS' SONS & CO.

In beauty of design and fineness of finish, they are equal to the French clocks, and prices are much lower. The movements are made upon the French plan, have steel pinions, are finely polished, and it is admitted by dealers that **they will run more surely and correctly** than the French, while they have the qualities which have always made the French clocks desirable of noiseless ticking, and a pleasant, clear toned bell. **They strike the hours and half hours.**

We are meeting with such success in the sale of these clocks, that the Company have engaged much more largely in their manufacture. They have made such improvements as experience has shown desirable, and Nov. 1 issued a reduced price list which will be furnished to the trade upon application.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., SOLE AGENTS,

And dealers in every variety of AMERICAN CLOCKS AND REGULATORS, No. 3 Cortlandt-st., New-York, 115 Lake-st., Chicago; 310 Sansome-st., San Francisco.

A fine assortment of the newest styles of the above SUPERIOR CLOCKS for sale at retail by

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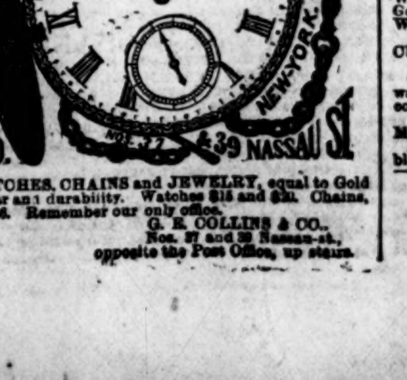

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